Province of British Columbia

Economic Review and Outlook 1982-1983

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COVER PHOTO: TABLE MOUNTAIN TUNNEL

Construction of the B.C. Rail branchline to the northeast coal fields during 1982 proceeded on schedule. As of November 30, tunnelling and bridgework on the line had passed the halfway mark and the first 30 kilometers of ties were in place. Steel rail delivery and placement will begin in January 1983, and electrification of the line is progressing well. The first delivery of coal to the new Prince Rupert coal terminal will take place in late 1983.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Review

- Under the impact of the most severe international recession since the 1930's, economic activity in Canada fell by an estimated 5 percent, in real terms, during 1982.

- In British Columbia, a corresponding reduction in economic activity was experienced, ranging between 4 and 6 percent.

- The effects of the downturn in the U.S. economy spread to Canada during the second half of 1981, intensifying in strength throughout the current year, with the most pronounced effects being felt in housing construction, auto sales, and exports.

- With the sharp reduction in U.S. housing construction, British Columbia's forestry sector faced its worst slowdown in 20 years, with roughly one third of logging and sawmill workers laid off.

- The global recession also resulted in weak foreign demand for British Columbia's mineral exports.

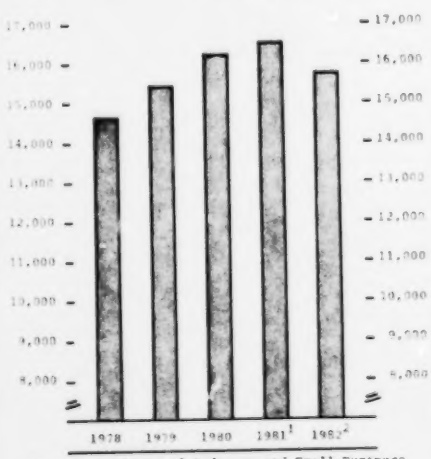
- Unemployment in British Columbia is expected to average around 12 percent for 1982, slightly above the national average of 11 percent.

- The rate of inflation fell substantially over the course of the year. The twelve-month increase in the Vancouver CPI for October, the latest month available, was 8.8 percent. This compared with 14.3 percent for 1981. The most recent monthly increase, from September to October 1982, was lower still, at an annual rate of 6.0 percent.

- During the course of the year, interest rates moved sharply downward. The Bank of Canada rate fell from a high of over 21 percent in August 1981, to less than 11 percent in November 1982. Interest rates on conventional five-year residential mortgages also declined, from 21.25 percent in August, 1981, to 14.50 percent at the end of 1982.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1978 TO 1982

(Millions of 1971 dollars)



Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

[1] Preliminary estimate.
[2] Forecast.

Outlook

- A weak recovery in the United States is anticipated, beginning in the fourth quarter of 1982 or the first quarter of 1983.

- Modest improvement in the Canadian and British Columbia economies is also anticipated, commencing sometime in the first half of 1983.

- A real growth rate of around 2 percent is expected for Canada in 1983, with a slightly higher growth rate for British Columbia.

- British Columbia's recovery will likely be led by increased production of wood products, copper, coal and other exports, with some improvement also coming from domestic residential construction.

- Consumer and business confidence is expected to lag behind the recovery in exports, adversely affecting consumer and investment expenditures.

- Modest employment growth is expected for 1983.

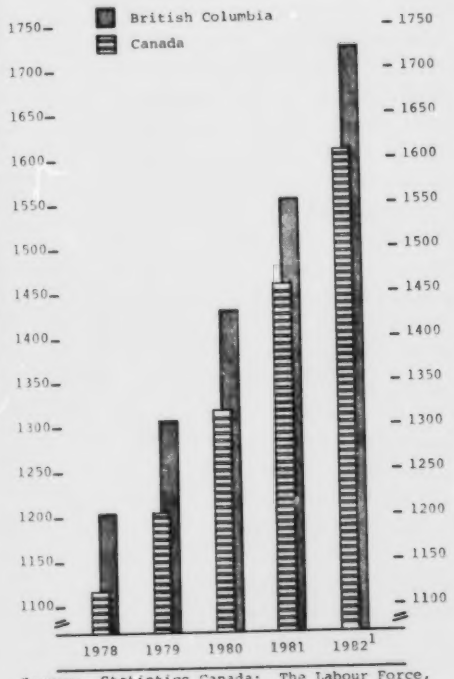
- Inflation is expected to continue to abate, with the Consumer Price Index registering an increase of only 6 or 7 percent in 1983.

MACRO PERSPECTIVE

CONSUMPTION, WAGES AND PRICES

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CANADA
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES AND SALARIES
PER PAID WORKER, 1978 TO 1982

(Current dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada: The Labour Force, catalogue 71-001; and Estimates of Labour Income, catalogue 72-005.

[1] Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

Following two years of strong growth, consumer spending in British Columbia declined during 1982, with retail sales down 3 percent from 1981 for the January-October period. Reduced earnings, resulting from high unemployment and inflation, were important factors contributing to the reduction in consumer purchasing power. At the same time, high interest rates and fear of unemployment appear to have led to a higher savings rate. Notable declines occurred in the sale of consumer durables, motor vehicles, and sporting goods and accessories.

Wages and salaries paid in British Columbia increased by 6.0 percent during the first nine months of the year, following a gain of 13.0 percent in 1981. Average industrial weekly earnings in British Columbia were also up, rising by 9.7 percent in the first nine months of 1982. Real earnings (after removing the effects of price increases) declined marginally over this period.

Consumer price increases (as measured by the Vancouver CPI) slowed significantly during the year, falling from an annual rate of 14.3 percent in 1981 to 8.8 percent by October, 1982. The major factors were a moderation in oil price increases and lower housing and mortgage costs.

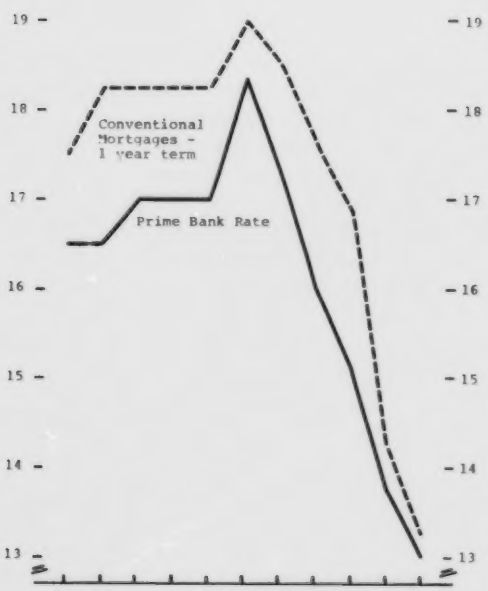
It appears that the rate of price increases has stabilized and that the CPI will probably register an increase of 6 or 7 percent in 1983. A modest rise in retail sales, of about 7 percent, is anticipated, as lower inflation combined with more stable employment conditions leads to a resumption of consumer spending, particularly in the latter part of 1983.

INVESTMENT

Capital and repair expenditures declined substantially during 1982. Total expenditures rose by 2.7 percent, to about $15.0 billion, a major portion of which was spent on repairs to existing plant and equipment. The latter increased by some 17.3 percent. Additions to capacity declined 0.9 percent from the previous year.

Investment by the private sector was most severely affected, down 4 percent from 1981 levels. Public sector investment increased by some 22 percent, however, reflecting large expenditures for infrastructure development associated with the North East Coal Project. In addition, construction of an advanced rapid transit system and Canada's first domed stadium commenced in Vancouver. Capital expenditures (excluding repairs) were up by some 22.9 percent from the previous year for the transportation, communications and utilities industries, and 11.8 percent for public institutions and government departments.

SELECTED CANADIAN INTEREST RATES
1982 (%)[1]



Source: Bank of Canada: Bank of Canada Review.

[1] Closing rates on last Wednesday of each month.

The largest decreases were in manufacturing and housing. Low commodity and export prices, lower consumer expenditures, high interest costs, and low corporate earnings were responsible for reduced investment outlays by the private sector.

Although corporate profits should improve in 1983, they will remain at relatively low levels. Reduced internal cash flow and excess capacity are expected to dampen investment activity in the near term.

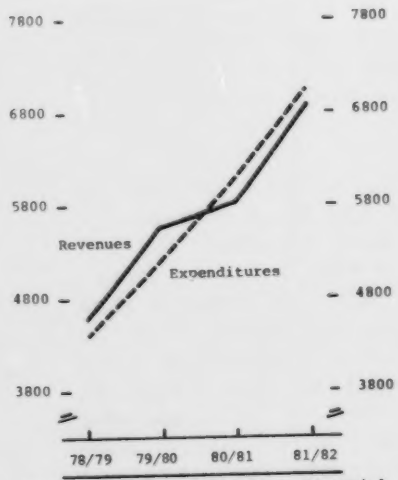
Housing starts in British Columbia totalled 15,890 units during the first 9 months of 1982, representing a decline of 53.1 percent compared to the same period in 1981. Most provinces had similar large declines in housing activity and total Canadian housing starts in this period fell by 30.5 percent. The slowdown in the British Columbia housing market began in late 1981 and continued through 1982. A number of factors combined to produce a large inventory of unsold accommodation and a significant increase in vacancy rates for rental units. Reluctance on the part of prospective homeowners to enter into purchase agreements in the face of rising unemployment and high interest rates were cited as the chief causes.

With significant declines in both mortgage interest rates and house prices, and stimulative measures introduced by both the provincial and federal governments, a modest recovery in housing construction is expected for 1983. British Columbia housing starts are forecast to increase 25 percent in 1983 to about 26,000 units.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND
EXPENDITURES, 1978/79 TO 1981/82

(Millions of current dollars)[1]



Source: Ministry of Finance: Financial and Economic Review.

[1] Fiscal years ending March 31.

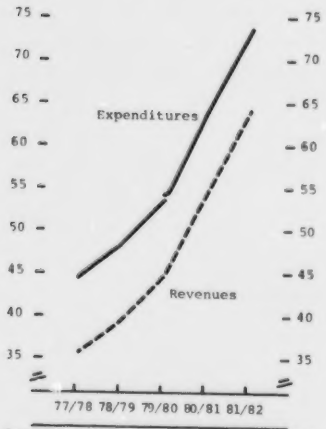
The financial position of all levels of government was seriously affected by the recession. All major revenue sources declined significantly while expenditures, reflecting the need for stimulus, tended to increase. With corporate profits and retail sales down, estimated government revenues from corporate income taxes and the social services tax have also been reduced. Provincial revenues are expected to total $6,580 million in fiscal 1982/83, down by 4.2 percent from 1981/82.

On the expenditure side, the growth of public sector compensation has been restrained through the Compensation Stabilization Program and some voluntary restraint agreements. Operating expenditures in 1982/83 are forecast to be $7,607 million, some 8.0 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. The net effect of reduced revenues and increased expenditure requirements is a budgetary shortfall of $1,027 million.

The Federal Government's projected deficit for fiscal year 1982/83 is currently estimated at $23.6 billion. The size of the deficit is due to the recession, which is sharply lowering all major revenue sources while raising the cost of income assistance and social services programs, particularly the cost of unemployment insurance. The cost of servicing the national

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
1977/78 TO 1981/82

(Billions of current dollars)[1]



Source: Statistics Canada: National Income and Expenditure Accounts, catalogue 13-001.

[1] Fiscal years ending March 31.

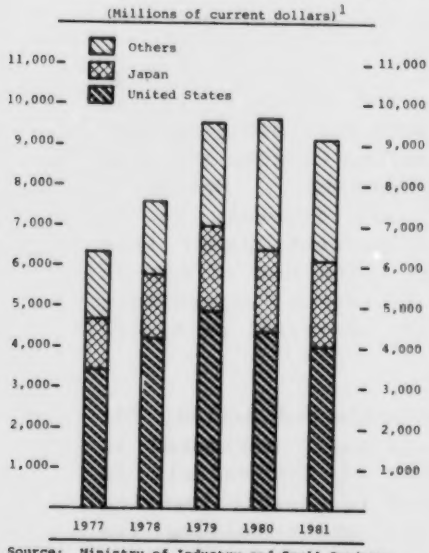
debt also increased, due to an increase in the size of the national debt itself and the high level of interest rates prevailing during the first half of the year. Federal revenues are forecast to total $55.7 billion for fiscal year 1982/83 and outlays $80.0 billion.

The outlook for 1983/84 fiscal year spending by provincial and federal governments is for continued restraint. In addition, the Union of British Columbia Municipalities has reached agreement with the provincial government to restrain expenditure increases for 1983/84 to within 5 percent of 1982/83 outlays.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1977 TO 1981

(Millions of current dollars)[1]



Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development: Special Projects Branch.

[1] These are annual estimates derived from Statistics Canada data.

British Columbia's principal commodity exports consist of lumber, pulp, newsprint, raw and semi-processed minerals, coal, natural gas and fish products. Exports of coal held up reasonably well during the first ten months of the year, while sharp reductions were registered for exports of British Columbia's forest products, minerals and natural gas. Exports of lumber to the United States were particularly hard hit, as U.S. housing starts fell substantially.

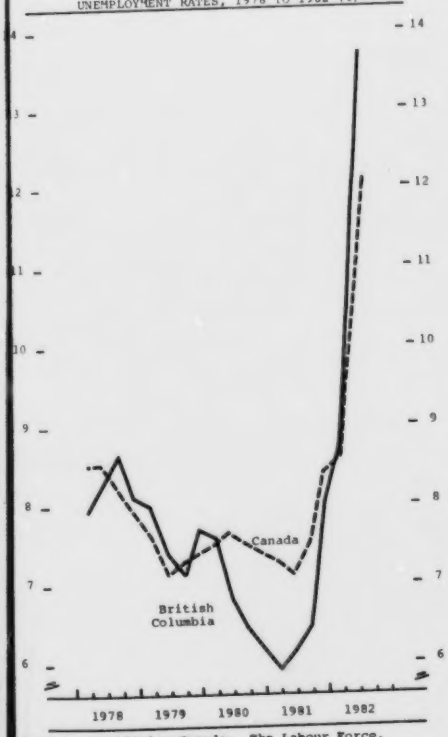
Imports through British Columbia points of entry fell sharply during the first ten months of 1982, as reductions were recorded for all principal commodities. Manufactured goods, which constitute a larger share of imports than of exports, were down about 10 percent from the corresponding period in 1981, reflecting lower real earnings and increased savings rates on the part of consumers. Imports of crude and semi-fabricated materials were also down sharply. Imports of electronic computers and parts were up somewhat from 1981, reflecting the growing market for personal computers and the inroads being made by Japanese

manufacturers into the North American market. Overall, the value of imports through British Columbia points of entry was down approximately 15 percent for the first nine months of 1982 compared to the same period last year.

Economic recovery in British Columbia will depend largely upon a resurgence of exports. Spurred by lower interest rates, a modest consumer-led recovery in the United States should bring increased exports in 1983. Lumber exports are expected to improve by mid-year. Towards the end of 1983, the export demand for copper, zinc, lead and coal is also expected to increase. The resurgence in demand for resource commodities is expected to be accompanied by higher export prices, resulting in a net improvement in British Columbia's international trade terms.

LABOUR MARKET

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CANADA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1978 TO 1982 (%)



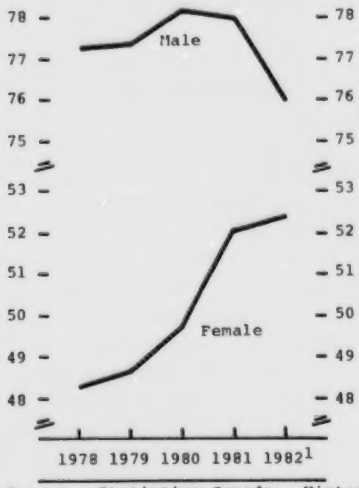
Source: Statistics Canada: The Labour Force, cataloque 71-001.

Over the 12 months ending October 1982, British Columbia's population grew by 1.2 percent to 2,792,000. This was half the rate of the previous year, and reflected a decline in net migration from over 40,000 to just over 13,000. The growth was still the second highest in Canada (after Alberta).

As of November 1982, some 98,000 fewer people were employed in the province than in November 1981. The reduction in employment has affected men more than women. Comparing November 1982 with November 1981, men had 64,000 or 8.8 percent fewer jobs while women had 34,000 or 6.6 percent fewer. In addition, between November 1981, and November 1982, the labour force shrank by almost 1.0 percent, reflecting lower participation rates, and the scarcity of job opportunities.

The average British Columbia unemployment rate for 1982 was close to 12 percent. This is nearly double the 6.7 percent rate of 1981. Unemployment was more severe in the raw materials and goods producing industries than in the distribution and services industries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
1978 TO 1982 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada: Historical Labour Force Statistics, catalogue 71-201.

[1] Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

Wage settlements have declined in response to poorer economic conditions. They averaged 11.3 percent for the first three quarters of 1982 compared to 14.1 percent for the similar period in 1981.

Despite an anticipated slow recovery in the economy during 1983, the unemployment rate is expected to continue at a high level. Several factors are involved. The participation rate is likely to expand again as many workers who left the labour force return when they perceive improved job prospects. However, employment growth is likely to lag behind the general economic recovery as businesses increase output initially through extended hours of work and improved productivity. For 1984, a continued strengthening of the economy is expected to lead to stronger growth and a somewhat lower unemployment rate.

SECTOR PERSPECTIVES

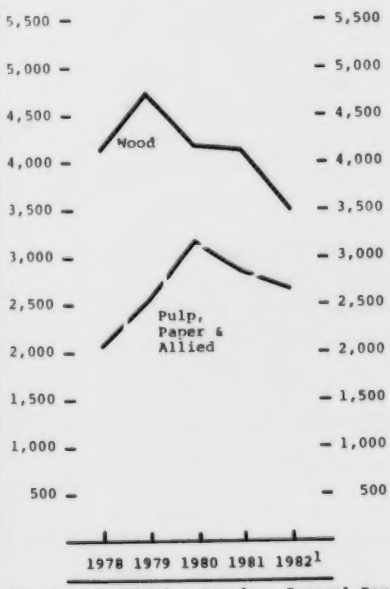
FORESTRY

In 1982, British Columbia's forest industries were hit hard by the world-wide economic slowdown. Numerous mills were temporarily shut down, widespread employee layoffs took place and large financial losses were incurred. The current downturn in sawmill production, which started in late 1979, is believed to have bottomed out, but the slump in pulp and paper production is expected to continue into 1983.

The value of shipments for all forest industries is estimated to have decreased by 8.6 percent to $6,368 million in 1982. In the wood products industry, the value of lumber shipments was down by about 9 percent to an estimated $2,755 million, while the value of plywood shipments decreased approximately 24 percent to an estimated $426 million. In the pulp, paper and allied products industry, the value of shipments decreased about 5 percent to an estimated $2,692 million.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FOREST INDUSTRIES 1978 TO 1982

(Million of current dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada: General Review of Manufacturing Industries, catalogue 31-201.

[1] Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

A number of expansion and modernization programs were put on hold, scaled down or cancelled as a result of the economic slowdown and the financial pressure of high interest rates. Nevertheless, 1982 capital and repair expenditures are still estimated to have reached the one billion dollar mark for the fifth consecutive year. Latest available investment intentions for 1982 totalled $1,291 million, a decrease of about 25 percent over 1981. About $261.8 million was attributed to the logging industry, $326.6 million to the wood products industry, and $703.0 million to the pulp, paper and allied products industry.

In 1983 the wood products industry is expected to experience a mild recovery, the extent of which depends on the North American housing market. A recovery in the pulp, paper and allied products industry is not expected until there is a substantial improvement in the North American and European economies.

Logging

High timber inventories led to a significant reduction in logging activity in 1982, and the amount of timber harvested dropped for the third consecutive year. The total volume of

timber harvested decreased approximately 9 percent to an estimated 55 million cubic metres.

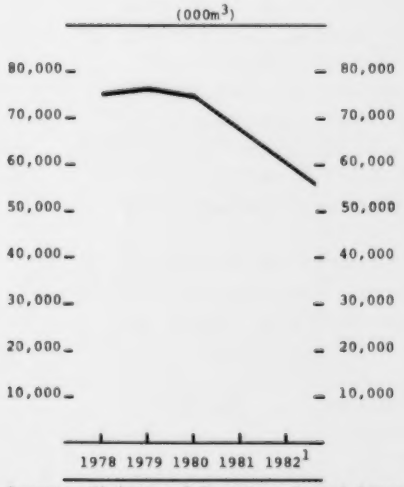
Capital expenditures in the logging industry in 1982 are estimated to drop 53 percent to $76.1 million, but repair expenditures are expected to increase 20 percent to an estimated $185.7 million.

The outlook for the logging industry in 1983 is for a modest improvement over 1982, depending, primarily, on a revival of the North American housing market. The volume of timber harvested is expected to increase to 62 million cubic metres.

Lumber and Plywood

The largest single market for British Columbia's wood-based building materials is the new house construction industry. Since 1979 this industry in Europe, Japan and, particularly, the U. S. has been in the deepest slump since World War II. As a result, British Columbia's lumber production in 1982 is estimated to have declined 6 percent to 23 million cubic metres and plywood production is estimated to have declined 7 percent to 1.5 million cubic metres. In addition, lumber prices fell from a peak of U.S. $240 per thousand board feet in July 1979, to about U.S. $130 per thousand board feet in September 1982.[1]

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER SCALED
1978 TO 1982



Source: Ministry of Forests: Annual Reports.

[1] Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development based on actual monthly scaled volumes from January to November in 1982.

Total 1982 capital and repair expenditures in the wood industry declined 26 percent to $326.6 million, with more money being spent on repairing and upgrading existing production facilities than on new capital investment. In 1982, repair expenditures amounted to $219.6 million and capital expenditures to $107.0 million.

It is expected that the wood products industry will recover somewhat in 1983 if interest rates remain at a relatively low level. United States housing starts in 1982 recorded a post World War II low of 1.06

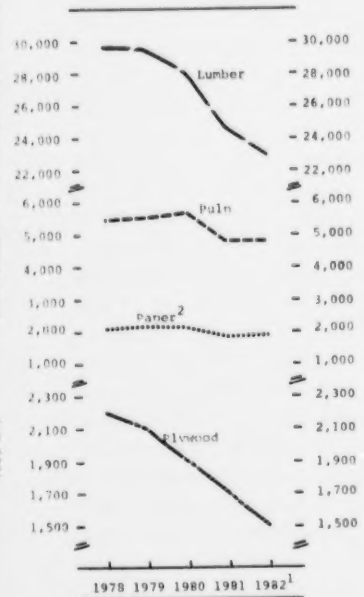
[1] Price quotes based on average price of spruce/pine/fir 2 X 4 lumber.

million units. In 1983 U.S. housing starts are expected to reach 1.35 million units. This is still well below the historical levels of 1.5-2.0 million units recorded in the late 1970's. Canadian housing starts are expected to equal about 130,000 units in 1982, a drop of 27 percent from 178,000 in 1981. In 1983, Canadian housing starts are forecast to rebound to 160,000 units.

Based on forecast housing starts, British Columbia's lumber and plywood production is expected to increase to 26.0 million cubic metres and 1.6 million cubic metres respectively in 1983. The outlook for plywood remains relatively optimistic, despite competition from close substitutes, because there is the possibility of greater plywood exports to Japan. Japanese importers have tentatively agreed to modify Japanese cut specifications to accommodate North American plywood.

Three major developments in the U.S. housing market, brought about as a result of the recession, could have important long-term implications for British Columbia's wood products industries. First, a new means of delivering mortgage financing is about to replace the old system, which functions mainly through saving and loan associations and mutual savings banks. Second, government funding for housing programs is expected to be cut back. Third, multiple-unit housing and houses of smaller size appear to be gaining popularity, and could eventually result in a reduction in per-unit use of wood in house construction.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTION VOLUMES FOR FOREST PRODUCTS 1978 TO 1982



Source: Statistics Canada: Canadian Forestry Statistics, catalogue 25-202.

1 Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

2 On average, approximately 35-40% of pulp production is passed to the paper industry for conversion and 60-65% is exported.

Pulp and Paper

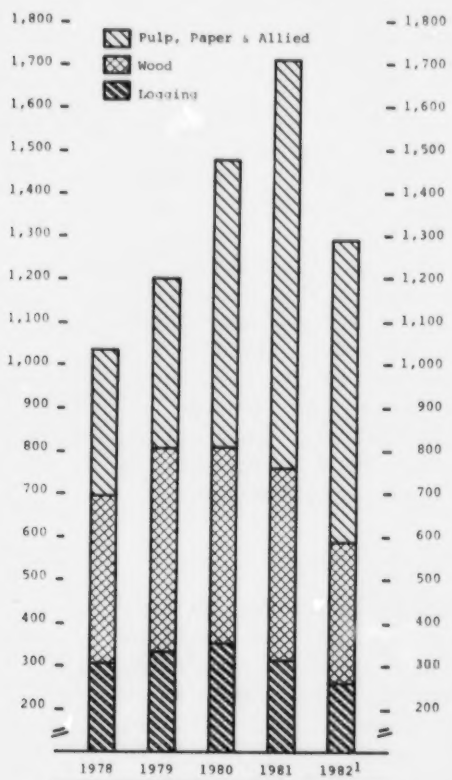
For 1982, pulp production is estimated to have remained at the 1981 level of 4.8 million metric tonnes. However, production rates declined steadily throughout the year as a result of rising inventories. In addition, market pulp prices, yielding to the pressure of high inventories and slack demand, fell during 1982. The listed price of bleached kraft pulp (softwood) to the U.S. dropped from U.S. $545 in September, 1981, to U.S. $420 in November, 1982.

Total 1982 production of paper and allied products is also estimated to have remained at the 1981 level of 1.9 million metric tonnes. Newsprint markets remained relatively stable until the second half of 1982, but containerboard markets have been soft since 1979.

Total capital and repair expenditures in the pulp, paper and allied products industry dropped 26 percent to $703.2 million. This decrease was due principally to the fall in capital expenditures after the postponement of a number of announced expansions. Nonetheless a number of major expansion projects were completed in 1982: British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.'s $150 million newsprint expansion program at Crofton (60 percent increase in newsprint capacity); Northwood Pulp and Timber's $320 million pulp mill expansion awaiting start-up at Prince George (capacity doubled to 1450 tonnes per day); and Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd.'s $172 million newsprint expansion at Campbell River (180,000 tonnes per year of capacity added). These expansions have boosted British Columbia's pulp and newsprint capacity substantially and made the Province the leader in capacity expansion. In addition, two major expansion projects were announced in 1982: Quesnel River Pulp Co.'s $11.5 million project, switching to production of chemi-thermomechanical pulp (the first producer of market CTMP in North America) and Scott Paper Ltd.'s $63 million expansion at New Westminster. Overall, it is estimated that British Columbia's pulp and paper/paperboard capacities will increase by 14.9 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively, between 1981 and 1984.[2]

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST INDUSTRIES
1978 TO 1982

(Millions of current dollars)



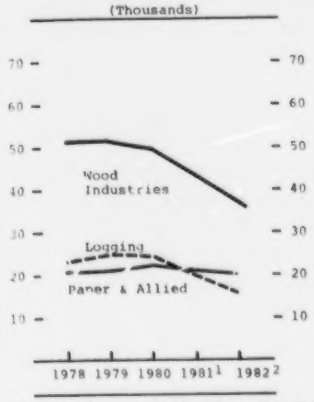
Source: Statistics Canada: Private and Public Investment in Canada, catalogue 61-205 and 61-206.

[1] Revised intentions.

No significant recovery in the pulp, paper and allied products industry is expected in 1983. Market pulp and newsprint prices are expected to be further depressed as more production capacity is scheduled to come on line. The industry will also encounter greater competition from Scandinavian producers. Studies of comparative production costs indicated that they have become more cost-competitive, aided in large measure by

[2] Canadian Pulp and Paper Association forecast.

EMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST INDUSTRIES 1978 TO 1982



Source: Statistics Canada: Canadian Forestry Statistics, catalogue 25-202.

[1] Estimated by the Ministry of Forests from: Statistics Canada (25-200), Canadian Forestry Statistics, Statistics Canada (72-002), Employment, Earnings and Hours.

[2] Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

recent currency devaluations in Sweden and Finland. In summation, 1983 pulp, paper and allied products production is forecast to stay at the 1982 levels of 4.8 million and 1.9 million tonnes, respectively.

Major Events

Several important events affecting the forestry sector took place in 1982. The most noteworthy was the countervailing duty petition filed on October 7 against Canadian lumber, shakes, shingles and fence material exports by the United States Coalition for Fair Canadian Lumber Imports. If the U.S. authorities concur with the petitioners' demands, a serious reduction in the sales of B.C. forest products in the U.S. market would undoubtedly result. The Province exports about two-thirds of its wood products to the U.S. The U.S. International Trade Administration is expected to make a preliminary ruling by March 7, 1983.

Another important event was the implementation of a job creation program - the Employment Bridging Assistance Program - to alleviate unemployment in the forestry sector. The program is funded by both senior levels of government, with contributions of approximately $30 million from the federal government and $10 million from the provincial government. Unemployed forest workers are being to put work on reforestation projects initiated and sponsored by forest companies.

MINING AND METAL REFINING

The past two years have been disappointing for the British Columbia mining and metal processing industry. In 1982, as the world recession deepened, prices for many mineral commodities reached their lowest levels, in real terms, since the 1930's. Many mine

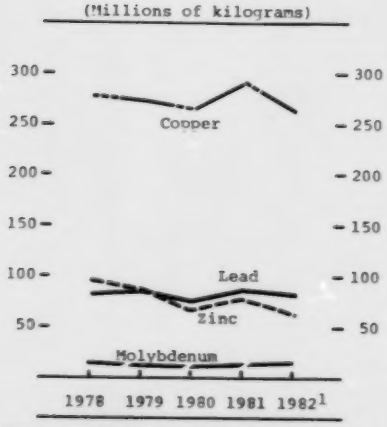
operators were unable to continue production. The total value of mineral production (excluding oil and natural gas) is estimated at $1.9 billion. This represents a 10 percent decline from 1981.

Metallic Minerals

The value of metallic mineral production in British Columbia during 1982 was approximately $1.0 billion, representing a $200 million decline from 1981. The prices for metallic minerals decreased steadily over the first half of the year and generally stabilized at very low levels during the second half of the year. The decrease in metal prices resulted in a number of temporary shutdowns and cutbacks in production.

The value of copper production in 1982 declined by 21 percent to $483 million. Both volume and price decreases contributed to this decline. Copper production in 1982 was approximately 267,000 tonnes or 8 percent below the 1981 peak in production. This decline occurred in spite of increased output (71,000 tonnes to 101,000 tonnes) from the expanded Lornex mine in the Highland Valley.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED
METALLIC MINERALS
1978 TO 1982



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: Annual Reports.

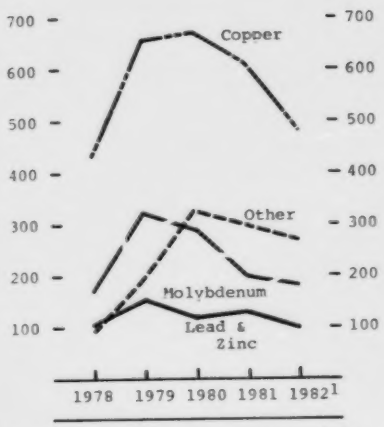
[1] Preliminary estimates.

Copper prices declined steadily during the first half of the year and eventually dipped below 60¢ U.S. per pound in June. Later in the year prices stabilized in the 64¢-68¢ U.S. per pound range. Copper prices are now approximately half what they were in the spring of 1980 and are well below the production costs of most of the mines in the world. State-owned third world producers (such as Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire), who have continued to produce at high levels in spite of the deteriorating market have contributed greatly to the problem. How long these countries can continue this strategy is open to question, however. For example, the Zambian copper industry is in the midst of a financial crisis. There is also some evidence of a similar situation developing in Zaire and Peru.

In spite of increased output, the value of molybdenum production in 1982 declined by $14 million to $184 million. The average price

BRITISH COLUMBIA VALUE OF METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCTION 1978 TO 1982

(Millions of current dollars)



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: Annual Reports.

[1] Preliminary estimates.

received by British Columbia producers was $12.34 per kilogram as opposed to $15.33 in 1981. Current molybdenum prices are less than half the market peak in 1979.

Molybdenum production in 1982 was approximately 14,900 tonnes. This represents a 2000-tonne increase over 1981. Although the two largest primary producers in the Province, Boss Mountain and Endako, reduced output substantially, many by-product producers, such as Gibraltar and Lornex, increased shipments of molybdenum.

The value of gold production was down substantially, from $136 million in 1981 to $112 million in 1982. Gold production was also down, but only marginally, from 7.8 million grams in 1981 to 7.5 million grams in 1982. The price of gold on the London market was well below $400 U.S. per troy ounce for much of the year.

Silver output in 1982 was approximately 458 million grams, a 14 percent increase over 1981. This was largely due to the Equity Silver mine, near Houston, which operated for its first full year. Greater shipments from Lornex also contributed to the increase. However, as with other metals, the value of silver output declined by 11 percent to approximately $136 million.

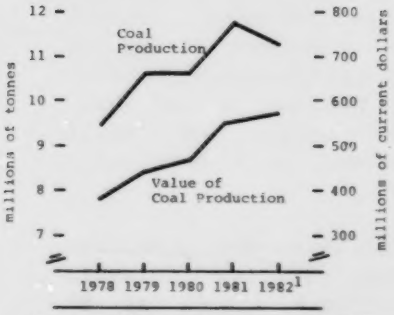
The value of lead production fell by 28 percent, to $44.5 million, as a result of a dramatic decrease in prices. However, British Columbia lead production remained strong in 1982. A six-week closure instituted by Cominco at the Sullivan mine reduced second half output, but total 1982 output was still estimated at 83,300 tonnes, only marginally below 1981.

Although world zinc prices also declined, the unit price received by British Columbia producers remained relatively stable at 86 cents per kilogram. Nonetheless, the value of zinc production declined by 18 percent to $55.1 million, reflecting decreased output. Total zinc output for 1982 was approximately 64,000 tonnes, 19 percent below the 1981 level.

Metal mine exploration and development activities were also seriously affected by the recession. Exploration expenditures were approximately $88 million, a 35 percent decline from the $134.5 million spent in 1981. Work is continuing on the Goldstream copper-zinc property near Revelstoke. Noranda is aiming for a production start-up in the spring of 1983. Also, the Western Mines expansion on Vancouver Island is awaiting government approval. If plans proceed, construction activity will peak in 1983 and output from this mine will triple by 1985.

There are clear indications that the bottom of the current recession cycle was reached in 1982, and that prospects for recovery in the metal mining sector are relatively good in 1983. Metal prices stabilized in June and, in many instances, showed at least mild recovery later in the year. Prospects for copper are particularly good. Copper inventories are at low levels, in historical terms, and even a mild upturn in economic activity could trigger a very strong upward price cycle. The situation is less encouraging for lead and zinc, but here also, inventories have not built up excessively. The only real question mark is molybdenum. High prices in the late 1970's encouraged a substantial increase in world production, British Columbia included. However the decline in demand during the current recession has been particularly pronounced. As a result, molybdenum inventories are sufficient to supply the market for a full year and even a strong economic recovery is unlikely to improve the market for some time.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
COAL PRODUCTION AND
VALUE OF COAL PRODUCTION
1978 TO 1982



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: Annual Reports.

[1] Preliminary estimates.

Coal

Coal sales in 1982 were approximately 11.2 million tonnes with a value of $573 million. Compared to 1981, sales decreased by 4.4 percent and the value increased by 3.4 percent. Japan continued to be the major customer (taking about 70 percent of shipments), followed by Korea at approximately 15 percent. Smaller shipments went to Ontario Hydro and to countries in Europe, Latin America and Asia.

A number of long-term coal contracts were signed by British Columbia coal producers in 1982, continuing the trend of the previous year. These include sales agreements for:

- 2.85 million tonnes over 10 years to the China Steel Corporation of Taiwan, 3.25 million tonnes over 7 years to the Brazilian steel industry, 1.93 million tonnes over three years to the Japanese steel industry, 3.8 million tonnes over 10 years to Elkraft Power of Denmark, 1.57 million tonnes over six years to Kowloon Electric of Hong Kong, all from B.C. Coal Ltd.'s Balmer and Greenhills operations;

- 325,000 tonnes per year for six years to the Brazilian steel industry from the Fording operation; and

- 100,000 tonnes per year for 5 years to China Cement of Hong Kong from the Byron Creek Mine.

Letters of intent were also signed for 450,000 tonnes per year for ten years to the Korea Electric Power Company from the proposed Sage Creek mine and 400,000 tonnes per year for nine years to Ssangyong Cement of Korea from the proposed Willow Creek mine. Most of these contracts are additions to existing long-term contracts, while the remainder replace short-term sales agreements. These contracts illustrate the efforts of the producers to develop new markets, thus diversifying the destinations of coal shipments.

Production commenced at two new mines during 1982. In February, the first shipment of coal left Crow's Nest Resources' Line Creek mine. At full capacity, the mine is expected to produce at least 1.4 million tonnes of thermal coal and 1.3 million tonnes of metallurgical coal per year. In August, shipments commenced at the B.C. Coal Ltd.'s Greenhills mine. This mine is designed to produce 1.8 million tonnes of metallurgical coal and 750,000 tonnes of thermal coal per year. Further additions are underway at the Fording and Byron Creek mines.

Work proceeded during the year on the North East Coal Development project, where production

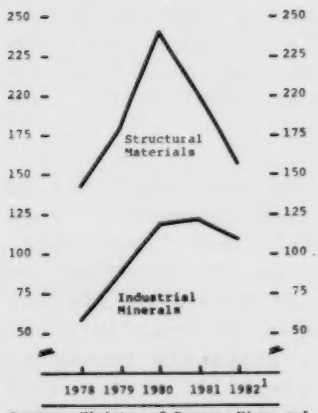
is scheduled to begin in the fourth quarter of 1983. The development is based on long-term contracts with Japanese buyers for 5 million tonnes per year of metallurgical coal and 1.3 million tonnes per year of thermal coal from the Quintette mine and 1.7 million tonnes per year of metallurgical coal from the Bullmoose mine.

As the year progressed the Province's coal companies felt the impact of worsening short term coal market conditions. Stockpiles of coal held by buyers were far greater than normal, eventually causing many customers, including the Japanese steel industry, to reduce the rate at which they accepted coal. As a result, inventories held by British Columbia coal mines grew to the point where temporary mine closures became necessary.

The prospects for coal producers during the first part of 1983 are not encouraging. The Japanese steel industry has indicated that it intends to continue taking reduced amounts of coal during the rest of the fiscal year, ending in March, 1983. However, shipments under several recently signed contracts will commence later in 1983, therefore, total 1983 production is expected to be well above 1982 levels. As markets recover, and all the contracts signed recently by British Columbia coal producers take effect, the Province's coal production is expected to double the 1981 level within five years.

BRITISH COLUMBIA VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND STRUCTURAL MATERIALS PRODUCTION 1978 TO 1982

(Millions of current dollars)



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: Annual Reports.

[1] Preliminary estimates.

Industrial Minerals and Structural Materials

The overall value of industrial minerals in 1982 fell by 10 percent to approximately $110 million. This was largely due to a reduction in the volume and value of asbestos. Although production was high in the first half of the year, growing inventories forced the Cassiar mine to close for two months.

The value of structural materials declined by 22 percent to $156 million. This decline reflected the slump in the construction industry.

Primary Metals

Primary lead and zinc production at Cominco's Trail facilities generally paralleled performance in the lead and zinc mining sector. While lead production was virtually constant, zinc production declined substantially. The value of both declined substantially.

The only copper smelter in the province operates at the Afton mine. The Afton mine and smelter was closed June 22 and has not reopened since.

Primary aluminum smelting and refining in the province has fared somewhat better than other metals. Although Alcan did reduce output from its Kitimat smelter early in the year, these cutbacks were marginal. Alcan is still operating at approximately 90 percent of capacity. In contrast, major U.S. producers are averaging about 60 percent capacity. Although aluminum prices were very low throughout 1982, the Kitimat smelter is recognized as having one of the lowest production costs in the world.

The prospects for primary metal production in British Columbia depend on world economic recovery. As noted previously in reference to the mining sector, inventories of lead, zinc and copper are not excessive. Consequently, even a mild upturn in economic activity will have a positive impact on production of these metals. For aluminum, inventories have more than doubled as a result of the recession. Consequently, the impact of any economic recovery will likely be delayed while producers draw from their inventories.

ENERGY

The production of energy in British Columbia showed mixed results during 1982, with natural gas down, crude oil stable, and electricity up.[3]

British Columbia's 1982 deliveries of natural gas to pipelines were approximately 7.3 billion cubic metres, a 9 percent decline from 1981 totals. This decline is due to an estimated 13 percent decrease in export sales, which was not offset by an approximate 7 percent increase in domestic sales. Export sales accounted for about 47 percent of natural gas deliveries in 1982.

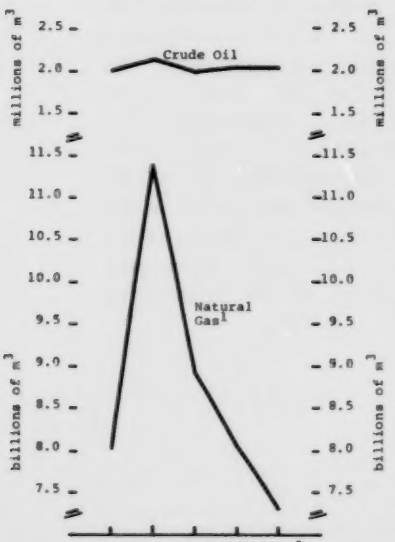
The export price of natural gas remained constant for 1982 while the domestic price rose by 8 percent, reflecting federal tax increases. The total 1982 value of natural gas sales, however, fell by 11 percent to $551.1 million from $620.4 million in 1981.

Crude oil production is not expected to differ significantly from 1981 production volumes of 2.04 million cubic metres. Accordingly, British Columbia will have imported approximately seven million cubic metres of oil during 1982, mainly from Alberta. This volume represents about 75 percent of the oil consumed in the province.

The domestic price of crude oil increased again in 1982 as a result of the National Energy Program and its related federal-provincial agreements. This increase is expected to raise the 1982 value of British Columbia crude oil production by 39 percent over 1981, to an estimated $327.7 million.

Exploration and development activity declined in 1982 with only an estimated 105 wells drilled, approximately 50 percent fewer than the 212 drilled in 1981. Revenue from bonus bids fell to an estimated $10.1 million, 83

BRITISH COLUMBIA CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION 1978 TO 1982



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: Annual Reports.

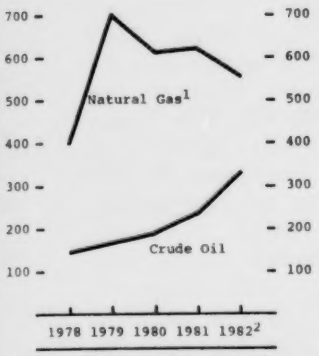
1 To pipeline.

2 Preliminary estimates.

3 The primary energy products produced in British Columbia, and either consumed domestically or exported (mainly to the United States Pacific Northwest), are natural gas, petroleum and electricity. Coal production is dealt with in the Mining and Metal Processing section.

BRITISH COLUMBIA VALUES OF NATURAL GAS AND CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION 1978 TO 1982

(Millions of current dollars)



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources: Annual Reports.

1 To pipeline. This figure does not include field plant condensates, propane and butane production.

2 Preliminary estimates.

percent less than the $60.8 million generated in 1981. These declines represented reduced export demand and the effects of the federal government's National Energy Program.

Electricity production from all public and private sources totalled 51,005 gigawatt hours[4] (GWH) in 1981. About 97 percent of this total, or 49,408 GWH, was produced from hydro-electric generation capacity. As of March 31, 1982, installed hydro-electric capacity totalled 9,301 megawatts (MW). Over 98 percent of this capacity is owned by the province's three principal hydro-electric power producers: B.C. Hydro with 7,729 MW (83 percent), the Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd. with 813 MW (9 percent), and Cominco Ltd. with 612 MW (7 percent). Of the 51,005 GWH of electricity generated in 1981, 43,175 GWH, or 85 percent, was consumed domestically and 7,827 GWH (net) was exported.

A significant proportion of the electricity produced in British Columbia (about 24 percent in 1981) is generated by industrial establishments for their own use. Since this power is not actually sold, there are no published statistics on the total value of provincial electricity production.

B.C. Hydro reported electricity sales totalling $1,124 million for the fiscal year 1981/82, up 27 percent from fiscal 1980/81. This was the first time in B.C. Hydro's history that revenues from its electric service exceeded $1 billion. The dramatic increase in electricity revenues resulted primarily from $233 million in export sales of surplus electricity, up $170 million from 1980/81. Domestic electricity sales generated revenues of $880 million in 1981/82, up $73 million from 1980/81. Contracted electricity exports generated revenues of $11 million, down marginally from 1980/81.

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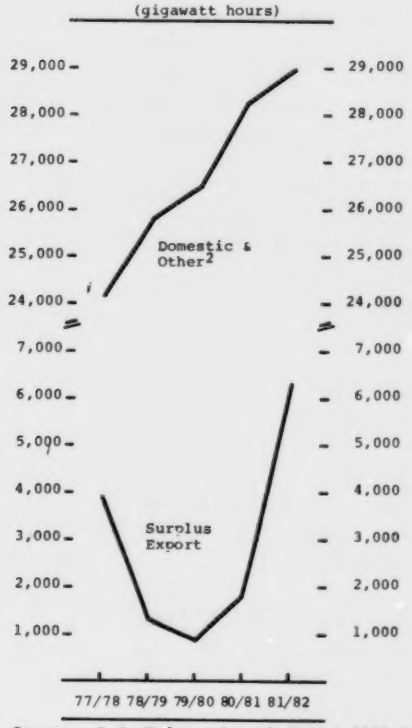
4 One gigawatt equals 1,000 megawatts, one million kilowatts or one billion watts. During 1981 the average household served by B.C. Hydro consumed 9,413 kilowatt hours of electricity (or enough energy to keep eighteen 60 watt lightbulbs operating continuously for one year).

B.C. HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORITY
ELECTRICITY SALES VOLUMES
1977/78 - 1981/82[1]



Source: B.C. Hydro: Annual Report 1981-1982.

[1] For fiscal years ending March 31.

[2] Includes contracted export sales.

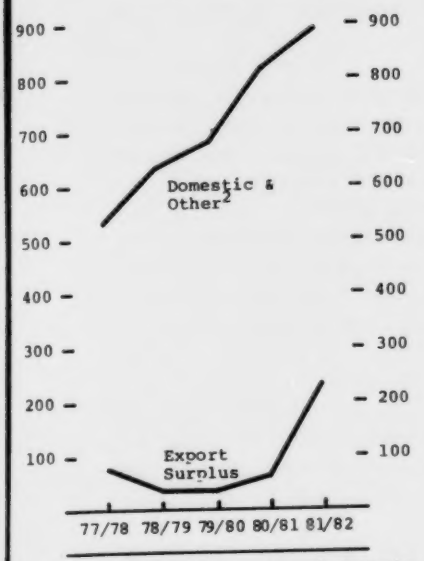
For the first six months of fiscal 1982/83, B.C. Hydro reported a 5 percent increase in domestic electricity consumption to 12,965 GWH. When combined with higher domestic electricity prices, this resulted in domestic sales revenues, to September 30, 1982,of $495 million, up 27% from the same six month period in 1981. Exports of surplus electricity declined 50 percent to 1,740 GWH for the first six months of fiscal 1982/83, resulting in a 53 percent decrease in associated revenues to $46 million. If these trends persist to the end of fiscal 1982/83, B.C. Hydro's total revenues from electricity sales are estimated to decline by 4 percent to $1,082 million, with domestic price increases largely offsetting the decline in the volume of export sales. The increase in domestic electricity prices charged by B.C. Hydro during 1982 reflected a number of factors including increased interest charges and water rental fees, and the setting of an interest coverage ratio target of 1.3:1 to be achieved by the 1983/84 fiscal year. Electricity price increases should moderate in 1983, as the provincial government's Rate Increase Restraint Act will limit rate increases for B.C. Hydro to 6 percent from September 1982 to September 1983.

As with electricity, British Columbia natural gas exports to the United States are not expected to increase until the U.S. economy begins to recover. Even then, U.S. demand for imported natural gas is expected to be weak, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, due to competition from lower priced residual fuel oil and surplus (albeit short-term) supplies of U.S. natural gas. The effect of this depressed demand for imported natural gas will continue to be felt keenly in British Columbia.

In order to diversify markets for British Columbia natural gas, stimulate exploration and development, and achieve a maximum economic return, the government has developed a strategy for increased natural gas utilization. The announcement of this strategy, on July 15, 1982, followed a year-long evaluation of natural gas project proposals submitted under

B.C. HYDRO AND POWER AUTHORITY
ELECTRICITY SALES REVENUES
1977/78 TO 1981/82[1]

(Millions of current dollars)



Source: B.C. Hydro: Annual Reports.

1 For fiscal years ending March 31.

2 Includes contracted export sales.

the Province's Natural Gas Allocation Process. A concurrent public inquiry defined how much natural gas was surplus to British Columbia's current and future domestic needs and export commitments. Based on an anticipated drilling program of 300 wells per year, the government established a surplus available for allocation in 1990 at 85.0 billion cubic metres (bcm). This surplus was allocated as follows:

- 22.7 bcm to the Western LNG Project, a consortium led by Dome Petroleum Ltd. and including NOVA, Trans Canada Pipelines Limited and NIC Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Nissho Iwai Corporation. This proposal calls for the export of 85 bcm of natural gas to five Japanese utility companies over a 20 year period starting in 1986. The remaining natural gas required for the project is proposed to come by pipeline from Alberta to the LNG site, which is planned for the Prince Rupert area. Alberta and federal approvals for this proposal are currently being sought.

- 51 bcm to pipeline exports after 1989, with an additional 11.3 bcm to be allocated if this gas is shown to be surplus.

- 11.3 bcm to an ammonia-urea project in the province.

In addition to the above natural gas utilization projects, the provincial government has called for proposals by companies and consortia for a major new natural gas transmission project to supply Vancouver Island. These proposals will be evaluated in public hearings to be held by the British Columbia Utilities Commission.

The Ocelot Industries Ltd. methanol plant in Kitimat began production in September 1982. Natural gas demand by the plant has been somewhat less than forecast, due, in part, to weak export markets for methanol. However, sales are expected to pick up with improved economic conditions in the United States and Japan, as well as in the domestic plywood industry.

Recent declines in exploration and development activity are not expected to affect 1983 crude oil production. While the volume of production is expected to remain stable, the value of production is expected to rise with oil price increases which are scheduled under the National Energy Program.

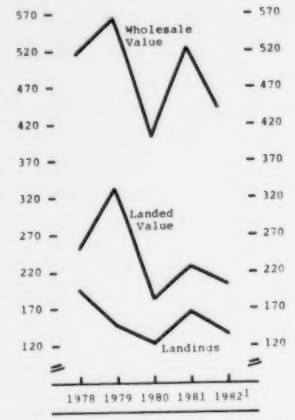
In conclusion, the outlook for domestic demand for energy in 1983 continues to be uncertain. A turnaround in world economic conditions could lead to increased domestic energy demand, particularly in the forestry sector. While the Province has developed a strategy for increased natural gas utilization, the proposals are not expected to spur exploration and development activity in the 1982/3 drilling season because gas supply contracts have not yet been negotiated. Demand for British Columbia oil production will continue to be stable, given the large proportion of domestic demand that is served with oil imports from Alberta. Domestic demand for electricity is expected to continue increasing moderately in 1983 with the continued development of the British Columbia coal mining industry, the provision of additional electrical transmission capacity to Vancouver Island, and the anticipated turnaround in the forestry sector.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

In 1982, both landed and wholesale values in the commercial fishing industry were below those of 1981. The decrease was due primarily to lower catches of salmon and herring, and to lower prices for roe herring. Total landings in 1982 reached approximately 133,700 tonnes, down 20 percent from 1981. Total landed and wholesale values were estimated to be $202 million and $441 million, decreases of 10 and 16 percent, respectively, from 1981.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF MARINE RESOURCES 1978 TO 1982

(Thousands of tonnes or millions of current dollars)



Source: Department of Fisheries and Oceans: Catch Statistics of British Columbia, 1980; and Ministry of Environment, Marine Resources Branch: Fisheries Production Statistics of British Columbia, 1981.

[1] Landings estimated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and values estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

For 1983, the total value of production is expected to increase slightly. Salmon landings are expected to increase; landings of herring, groundfish, halibut and shellfish are expected to remain stable. Market conditions are expected to improve with the anticipated economic recovery and the emergence of more favourable exchange rates. Other factors bode well for an improvement in market conditions. These include: promotional campaigns to restore consumer confidence in canned salmon markets (adversely affected by a botulism incident involving American canned salmon); a lower level of Alaskan salmon landings in 1983; and lower inventories of herring roe in Japan.

Salmon

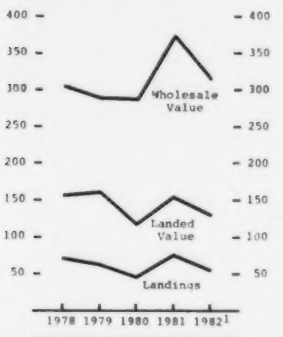
The salmon catch in 1982 decreased by 26 percent, to an estimated 55,000 tonnes. This decline was entirely due to a normal cyclical downturn in the landings of pink salmon. Landings of all other salmon species were either stable or increased. Sockeye landings, estimated at 25,000 tonnes, were the highest recorded since 1958. Approximately 65 percent of this catch may be attributed to the Canadian share of Fraser River sockeye.

The catch of Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon is controlled by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission (IPSFC) and is shared on a 50-50 basis with American fishermen in waters under its jurisdiction. In 1982, approximately 60 percent of the Fraser River sockeye catch was harvested in IPSFC waters while the remaining 40 percent was harvested in exclusively Canadian waters.

With the overall reduction in landings in 1982, the landed and wholesale values of salmon declined by 16 percent, to an estimated $130 million and $315 million, respectively. Wholesale salmon production also tended to shift away from canned products and towards fresh/frozen products. This shift can be attributed to soft market conditions for canned salmon and to the reduced landings of relatively low-valued pink salmon.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF SALMON 1978 TO 1982

(Thousands of tonnes or millions of current dollars)



Source: Department of Fisheries and Oceans: Catch Statistics of British Columbia, 1980; and Ministry of Environment, Marine Resources Branch, Fisheries Production Statistics of British Columbia. 1981.

[1] Landings estimated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and values estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

Soft market conditions for canned salmon are primarily the result of a botulism incident in Belgium involving Alaskan salmon. This incident forced processors and importers to carry large inventories, at high interest rates, throughout most of 1982. In British Columbia's major canned salmon export markets (United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand), the botulism incident caused re-calls, consumer alerts and import bans. Subsequently, the 1981 pack was re-inspected and the bans were lifted. However, inventories, particularly for canned pink salmon, have remained high by historical standards. As of August 1982, prices for canned pink salmon were down by about 10 percent, from 1981 levels. Prices for canned sockeye were relatively unchanged.[5]

Market conditions for frozen salmon were comparatively firm throughout 1982 due to low catches of chinook, coho and silverbright chums. France, Japan and Sweden provide British Columbia's major export markets for frozen salmon.

The outlook for 1983 is for salmon landings to increase to about 63,000 tonnes. Pink landings are expected to increase substantially due to a normal cyclical increase in Fraser River returns; landings of sockeye are expected to decline from the high level recorded in 1982; landings of chum salmon are also expected to decline; and chinook and coho landings are expected to remain relatively stable.

Salmon product markets are expected to remain soft during the first half of 1983. Some improvement is anticipated during the latter half of the year for all species, with the exception of chum. Promotional programs are being initiated in the major export markets affected by the botulism incident. In addition, Alaskan salmon landings are anticipated to drop 13 percent in 1983.

Herring

Herring landings in 1982 declined by approximately 25 percent, to 28,500 tonnes.

[5] Market Bulletin: Pelagic Fish, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, July/August 1982.

Most of this decline occurred in the autumn food and bait fishery, where landings were reduced by 80 percent, from 8,663 tonnes in 1981, to an estimated 1,650 tonnes in 1982. This was a regulated reduction, implemented to ensure that a large enough stock will remain to sustain the more lucrative spring roe herring fishery.[6] Landings of roe herring in 1982 were down by 9 percent, to an estimated 26,850 tonnes.

Roe herring landings were valued at $27.0 million in 1982, a decrease of 25 percent, while the wholesale value of herring roe was down 42 percent, to an estimated $42.3 million. The landed and wholesale values of food and bait herring were $0.6 million and $2.4 million, respectively, down over 70 percent from 1981.

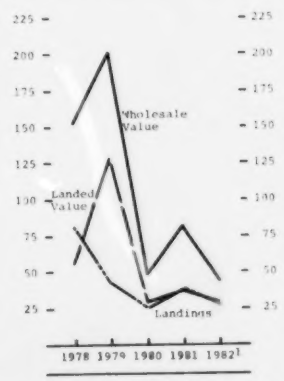
Japan is the major buyer of British Columbia herring roe and food herring. As of October 1982, Japanese herring roe inventories were down by 40 percent from the previous year, while herring roe prices were marginally above those of 1981.[7] The Japanese price for food herring in 1982 was depressed due to increased supplies from Atlantic Canada and domestic sources.

The outlook for roe herring in 1983 is for landings to remain stable at the 1982 level. At the present time, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans anticipates an allowable catch of approximately 28,000 tonnes. The harvest allotted to the food and bait fishery will depend on stock assessments conducted after the spring roe herring fishery, and on market conditions for food herring next autumn.

The outlook for the Japanese herring roe market is for some improvement in prices due to a low carry-over into 1983, more favourable exchange rates and stable supplies from British Columbia, California and Alaska.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL LANDINGS OF HERRING 1978 TO 1982

(Thousands of tonnes or millions of current dollars)



Source: Department of Fisheries and Oceans: Catch Statistics of British Columbia. 1980; and Ministry of Environment, Marine Resources Branch: Fisheries Production Statistics of British Columbia, 1981.

[1] Landings estimated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and values estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

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6 The Fishermen. Vancouver, B.C. October 8, 1982.

7 Foreign Fishery News Release, various issues. National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Other Fisheries

Groundfish, halibut and shellfish landings in 1982 remained stable at 1981 levels. Prices for groundfish showed some modest improvement; prices for shellfish were relatively unchanged; and prices for halibut were lower.

Major Events

The final report of the Commission on Pacific Fisheries Policy was released in September 1982. The report covers a broad range of issues including: resource management and development, licensing of commercial fisheries, management of sport fisheries, enforcement, and consultative arrangements. The report is extensive and proposes far-reaching policy reforms. It has received varying degrees of support from within the fishing industry. The Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, The Honourable Pierre De Bane, has announced that the fishing industry has until the end of the first quarter of 1983 to reach a consensus on how to resolve its problems, particularly with respect to reducing the excess capacity of the fishing fleets.

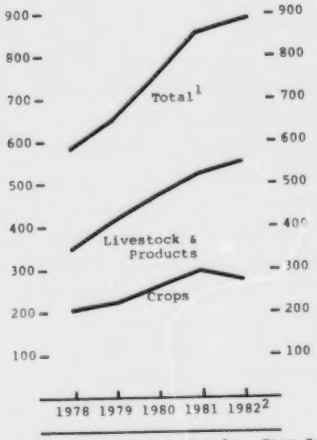
AGRICULTURE

Favourable weather produced good harvests of most crops grown in British Columbia (and the rest of North America) during 1982. However, the cherry crop, small fruits, and some grains in the Peace River district experienced either too little or too much rain at critical times. Early frost also damaged the grain crop.

Unfortunately for producers, abundant harvests tend to produce lower prices. This, combined with modest changes in the volume of livestock and related products, resulted in only a small

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FARM CASH RECEIPTS
1978 TO 1982

(Millions of current dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada: Farm Cash Receipts, catalogue 21-001.

[1] Includes crops, livestock and products, deficiency and supplementary payments, farm income assurance and farm forest product sales.

[2] Estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

advance in total revenues, to between $885-895 million, less than 4 percent more than 1981. Operating costs and depreciation rates continued to rise, but at a much slower rate. As a result, the net income realized advanced slightly, from 12.0 percent to 13.6 percent of gross income.

The cost-price squeeze on farmers eased somewhat in the second half of 1982, as interest rates moved down sharply and lower grain prices produced a decline in livestock feed prices. In the third quarter of 1982 the Western Canadian Farm Input Price Index was up only 1.9 percent. In the third quarter of 1981, the comparable figure was 17.3 percent.

The price advance also slowed at the consumer level. The food price index for Vancouver in October was up 7.5 percent from October 1981. The annual increase for 1981 was 11.0 percent.

Prospects for 1983 suggest that food prices at both the consumer level and the farm gate will show smaller increases than in 1982. Individual products, however, may rise in price sharply in response to production declines. Lower supplies of all red meats will tend to increase prices, although consumer resistance may have a dampening effect. Early forecasts suggest that farm cash receipts will reach approximately $915 million in 1983, an increase of 2-4 percent over the 1982 level. Lower interest rates, if sustained, will reduce the pressure on the farmers' costs and should arrest further erosion of their net income.

Livestock and Products

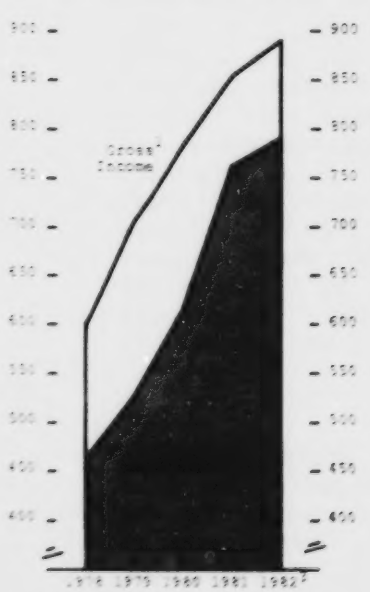
Receipts from livestock and related products totalled $398 million and accounted for 61.6 percent of total farm cash receipts in the first nine months of 1982. This was an increase of $19.2 million, or 5.1 percent, over the same period in 1981.

Dairy products accounted for almost all of the livestock and products group's year-to-year advance. Virtually all of the increase was due to higher milk prices, established by a formula that takes into account all costs of production.

In the first three quarters of the year the cattle industry received $80.4 million from the sale of cattle and calves, up 4.8 percent from January-September 1981. Prices showed little change from 1981, except for a short-lived rise in the second quarter. This was contrary to expectations. There is an abundance of feed available across North America, the supply of feeder cattle has been reduced and the price of pork (the main alternative to beef) remains high. All these factors would indicate higher prices. There are indications that expansion of the North American beef herd has ceased. Heavy culling of cows and heifers for cash flow reasons may be contributing to both large beef supplies and currently depressed prices. The outlook is for a strengthening of prices in the latter part of 1983 as the market responds to reduced supplies and as general economic conditions improve.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FARM INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
1978 TO 1982

(Millions of current dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada: Farm Net Income: Preliminary, catalogue 21-202P.

1 Realized gross income - before allowance for inventory changes, but includes all other kinds of farm income.

2 Covers farm operational costs and depreciation allowances.

3 Estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Hogs remained an important source of revenue to British Columbia farmers during 1982. North American pork supplies remained well below year-earlier levels, pushing up prices to record highs. Farm cash receipts from hogs in the first nine months of 1982 were $38.3 million, up 0.8 percent from the same period in 1981. American hog producers - who dominate the North American markets through sheer volume - appear to have resisted the pressure to expand and have disrupted the usual cycle. However, because of abundant supplies of grain at reduced prices, more grain farmers may opt to feed hogs in 1983 and as output rises this would force down pork prices. Nevertheless, this expansion is not likely until the latter part of 1983.

Chicken farmers' cash receipts in the first three quarters of 1982 were $58.8 million from the sale of poultry and $43.1 million from the sale of eggs. That is down 2.5 and 5.7 percent respectively from a year earlier. Declines were attributable to both lower prices and reduced output. Production quotas for poultry are established by a marketing board, but prices are responsive to market conditions. Consumer resistance to price increases, combined with rising costs of production, put additional financial pressure on the processing industry. A major firm, Panco Poultry, ceased operations in January.

Egg production is also controlled by a marketing board, and prices are established on the basis of production costs. Egg quotas were reduced nationally to cut surplus production. Egg prices slipped below 1981 levels in response to a slight decline in feed and interest costs. The poultry industry should see moderate growth in 1983 along with an improvement in producers' net income.

Fruit, Vegetables and Field Crops

Cash receipts from fruit, vegetables, grain and other crops accounted for 29.8 percent of total farm cash receipts in the period January-September, 1982. This amounted to $192.5 million and was 15.8 percent less than a year earlier. The bulk of the decline occurred in grain and oilseed receipts and reflects marketing and payment patterns for the 1981 crop, as well as lower prices. Total 1982 acreage under cultivation was up slightly and the harvest is expected to at least equal that of 1981 in quantity if not quality.

As noted earlier, the weather during the growing season was generally favourable to most fruits, vegetables and field crops, but surplus production acted to hold down prices of many products. Vegetable receipts totalled $40.2 million in the first nine months of 1982. This was up 14.7 percent from a year earlier, due in part to lower than normal returns in 1981 because of heavy rain damage. The outlook for the first half of 1983 is for the large quantities of vegetables still in storage to continue exerting downward pressure on prices.

Fruit production in the first three quarters generated cash receipts of $57.0 million, an increase of 3.6 percent over the same months in 1981. The Province got back into the United Kingdom apple market in 1981 and this market continued to grow in 1982; exports in the first 7 months were 9.6 million pounds, more than double the 1981 level. The 1982 apple crop exhibited good volume and quality, with above-average colour. However, early estimates were for a substantial increase in the total North American and European apple harvests,

suggesting the possibility of some weakness in 1982-83 prices.

Heavy rainfall in late June and early July caused much of the cherry crop to be lost. It was the third bad year in succession for cherry growers but the prospect of a potentially large, new export market in Japan bodes well for future sales - if the weather cooperates. Rain also caused some damage to the strawberry and raspberry harvests, but production still rose 10 and 38 percent respectively from 1981 levels. The grape crop was excellent in terms of both tonnage and sugar content; output rose 42 percent to 14,500 tonnes.

SECONDARY MANUFACTURING

Secondary manufacturing industries[8] in British Columbia shipped $5,924 million worth of goods during the first nine months of 1982, a decline of 2.5 percent from the corresponding period in 1981. The worldwide economic slowdown limited both domestic and export markets for British Columbia's manufactured products.

The food and beverage industry is the largest secondary manufacturing group in terms of value of shipments. The value of food and beverage products shipped during the first nine months of 1982 increased 2.9 percent over the corresponding period in 1981. This moderate increase reflected weaker consumer demand as well as slower population growth in the Province (1.4 percent in 1982 versus 2.9 percent in 1981).

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[8] Excluded from this definition are the resource-based manufacturing industries of Wood Products, Paper and Allied Products, Primary Metals and Fish Products. These sectors are treated in the accompanying sectoral reports.

The industry is comprised of firms processing a wide range of food products and, as a result, performance within this industry varies considerably. For example, in 1982, a 20 percent increase in poultry product shipments reflected changes in diet and reaction to higher hog and beef prices. Ice-cream production also increased considerably, especially soft ice-cream, as a result of the warm summer. On the other hand, wineries in British Columbia grew at a slower rate in 1982. This was the result of competition from lower priced imports and larger red wine inventories as consumer tastes shift to white wine.

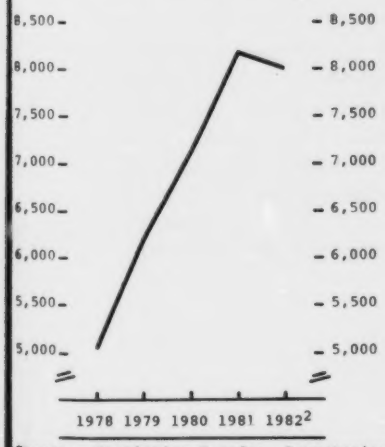
The petroleum and coal products industry is the second largest, but the fastest growing group in the secondary manufacturing sector. During the first nine months in 1982, over $1.5 billion worth of refined petroleum products were shipped, representing a 17 percent increase over the corresponding period in 1981. This gain reflected the scheduled increases in refinery gate oil prices stemming from the federal-provincial oil agreements of 1981. The industry's output has grown only marginally in real terms. Alternative fuel programs, conservation measures, as well as changes in tax rates for aviation and marine fuel have lowered demand in British Columbia.

The performance of the Province's metal fabricating, machinery, and transportation equipment industries is highly dependent on the Province's forestry and mining sectors and, as a result, shipments from these three industries decreased by about 19 percent in the first nine months of 1982. Production of drilling, excavating, wood harvesting and sawmilling machinery, and truck bodies and trailers dropped substantially. Shipbuilding and repair was the most active industry during the year. However, this industry is also expected to experience a reduced level of activity as the British Columbia Ferry Corporation cuts back on repair expenditures and Arctic oil and gas exploration slows down.

In the chemicals industry, shipments declined as a result of the slowdown in pulp and paper industries, the major market for chemicals produced in British Columbia. The weakness in the non-metallic mineral products industry

BRITISH COLUMBIA
SECONDARY MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS[1]
1978 TO 1982

(Millions of current dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada: Inventories Shipments and Order in Manufacturing Industries, catalogue No. 31-001.

[1] Excludes Fish Products, Wood, Paper and Allied, and Primary Metals.

[2] Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

was due to the slowdown in residential and commercial construction activity.

The electrical products industry was one of the few to show a gain in shipment values. The strength of the communications equipment manufacturing industry is evident.

Mid-year employment in secondary manufacturing was approximately 55,000, a decline of about 6,000 from 1981's figure. Comparing mid-year employment shows a reduction in the number of persons employed in all major secondary manufacturing industries. The furniture and fixture industry suffered a drop of over 40 percent. Employment levels decreased almost 30 percent for the machinery and metal fabricating industries, almost 20 percent for the clothing industry, and just under 10 percent each for transportation equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Wages for all manufacturing industries went up an average of 12.5 percent over 1981. Estimated mid-year average weekly earnings were highest for the transportation equipment industry at $542, followed by the chemicals and metal fabricating industries.

Prospects for secondary manufacturing are highly dependent on general economic recovery in the British Columbia, Canadian, and U.S. economies. If interest rates continue to fall, slow improvement can be expected in 1983, with some industries faring better than others. Expansions, or new developments that have been postponed, are unlikely to be revived before late 1983, even with a sustained economic upturn. Therefore, growth in the secondary manufacturing sector is expected to be moderate at best.

Manufacturing Shipments in Selected British Columbia Industries, 1981-82

Industry Group	Value ($ millions)			
	1981	1982 (January to	1981 September)	% Change
Food and Beverages[1]	2,071	1,595	1,550	2.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	1,880	1,571	1,340	17.2
Metal Fabricating	886	538	674	-20.2
Transportation Equipment	768	517	607	-14.8
Chemicals	475	337	356	-5.3
Printing & Publishing	487	346	362	-4.4
Machinery	439	249	338	-26.3
Non-Metallic Minerals	424	274	310	-11.6
Electrical Products	219	175	156	12.2
Clothing	113	71	88	-19.3
Plastics	103	63	80	-21.2
Furnitures & Fixtures	108	65	82	-20.7
Textiles	62	42	48	-12.5
Miscellaneous	114	81	85	-4.7
TOTAL	8,149	5,924	6,076	-2.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 31-001

[1] Excludes Fish Products

TOURISM

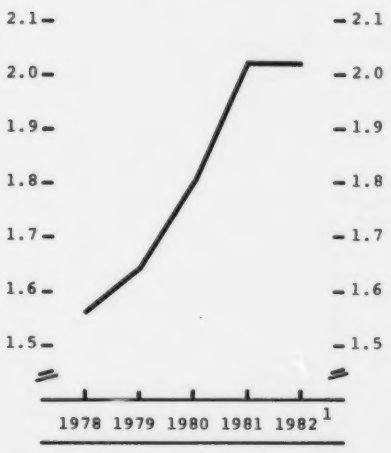
Following several years of strong growth, earnings in the Province's tourism sector weakened somewhat in 1982. Tourism revenues for 1982 are estimated to be the same as 1981, $2.02 billion. Because of the recession, many people had less discretionary income to spend on pleasure travel, and uncertain business conditions served to constrain business travel. Higher gasoline prices probably encouraged travellers to stay closer to home and to take fewer weekend trips. Vacationers generally favoured budget holidays, with campgrounds reporting a very busy season.

During the first nine months of 1982, overnight U.S. resident entries into British Columbia declined 6.2 percent and overseas entries were off 2.6 percent, compared with the same period of 1981. Passenger traffic entering the Province via Roger's Pass is estimated to have declined by 12.0 percent and hotel and motel occupancy rates fell by 17.7 percent, to an average occupancy rate of 61.5 percent for January - September, 1982.

For 1983, little change in tourism revenues is expected. Canadians will likely continue to travel more in their own country. British Columbia is in a favourable position to benefit from this trend because of its diverse scenery, numerous parks and attractions, and generally favourable climate. Weather permitting, the outlook for the skiing industry in the 1982/83 season is very favourable, with operators currently reporting a high volume of season ticket and equipment sales.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
TOURIST REVENUES
1978 TO 1982

(Billions of current dollars)



Source: Based on data supplied by Ministry of Tourism.

1 Preliminary estimate.

British Columbia residents constitute the largest segment of travellers in the Province. In 1981 they accounted for 49 percent of total person trips and 47 percent of total revenue. Other Canadians form the second largest segment of travellers in the Province. They accounted for 28 percent of tourism revenue in 1981. In recent years, the volume of travellers from the rest of Canada has grown quite rapidly. In contrast, the volume of travellers from the United States to Canada has not increased substantially in the past few years, despite a favourable exchange rate differential. In 1981 American travellers accounted for 18 percent of total tourism revenue in the Province.

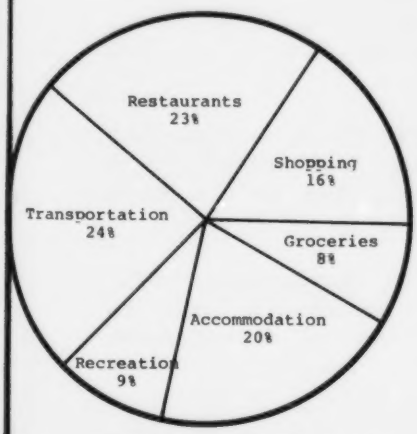
British Columbia's most significant overseas markets are the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany. Overseas travellers generally spend more per person; thus while overseas travellers accounted for only 4 percent of total person trips in 1981, they contributed 8 percent of total tourism revenue.

The regional distribution of tourism expenditure in 1981 was estimated as follows: 57 percent, Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island; 11 percent, Okanagan (Kelowna, Penticton, Vernon); 9 percent, Thompson (Kamloops, Revelstoke, Merritt); 7 percent, Yellowhead 16 (Prince George, Prince Rupert, Smithers); 5 percent, Rocky Mountain (Cranbrook, Kimberley, Golden) and the remaining 11 percent was accounted for by the Cariboo, Peace River and Kootenay Regions. This distribution is expected to remain relatively unchanged in 1982 and 1983.

Revenue from tourism benefits much of the Province's service industry, ranging from full service hotels to fishing camps and taxi companies. It is estimated that the tourism sector directly employs 70,000 people, while hundreds of other businesses profit indirectly by providing supplies to support the service sector. Surveys of tourism expenditure indicated that transportation costs make up the largest share of a tourist's expenditure, followed by restaurant meals, accommodation, shopping, recreation and entertainment and groceries.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST EXPENDITURE IN B.C.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 1982 - 2.0 Billion[1]



Source: Based on data supplied by B.C. Ministry of Tourism.

Preliminary estimate.

The economic base of the Province's tourism sector has broadened in recent years. Expanded activities include: marine tourism, through increased marine facilities and marine parks; scuba diving, through tour packages and preservation of underwater diving areas; more cruise ships visiting more British Columbia ports; all season destination centres and resorts, through development of resorts offering skiing, golf, tennis, hiking, swimming, etc.; expansion of the tourist season, through increases in the number and quality of ski facilities.

Important new tourist attractions will be added over the next few years at the B.C. Place and

Expo 86 developments. Vancouver's 1986 world fair will bring together people from all over the world to celebrate Vancouver's 100th birthday. Expo 86 will generate approximately one billion dollars in revenue for the Province's construction, hospitality and service industries.

In recognition of the opportunities that tourism provides to increase income and employment in the Province, the federal and provincial governments signed a $50 million Travel Industry Subsidiary Agreement (TIDSA) in 1978. Funds are disbursed to projects in British Columbia designed to develop new tourist facilities, upgrade present establishments, and increase jobs in the industry. Projects which were approved for funding in 1982 include:

- Fernie Snow Valley - $1 million forgivable loan for basic infrastructure (roads, sewers, hydro, etc.) at an alpine ski resort.

- Apex Alpine Recreations - $1.5 million funding to assist in the development of a large ski facility as a four seasons destination resort.

- Rossland Visitor Facilities - $505,000 forgivable loan to assist in heritage restoration of the Old Miners Hall, upgrading the Rossland Museum and building an addition to the city campground.

- Sandspit Inn - $297,000 low-interest loan to assist in the development of a full-service hotel for visitors to the Queen Charlotte Islands.

- Argyle Street Harbourfront Development - $1.1 million interest-free, forgivable loan to assist in the construction of an extensive waterfront redevelopment project in Port Alberni.

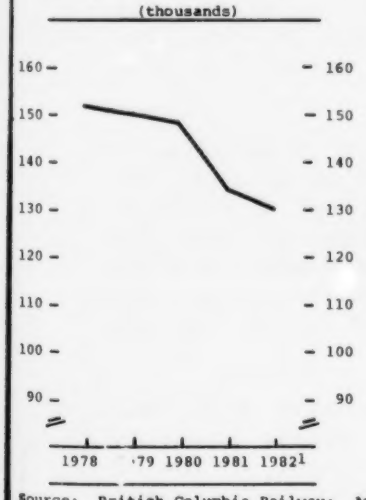
TRANSPORTATION

In 1982, the transportation sector experienced little or no growth in the volume of shipments. However, construction projects initiated in 1981 to enhance the industry's capacity continued through 1982. As a result, the transportation sector should be ready to accommodate the anticipated growth in traffic demand over the rest of the decade.

The past year also saw some institutional changes which could have a positive impact on transportation in British Columbia. First, the federal government passed the Canada Ports Corporation Act. This Act allows ports to be declared regionally significant and to form Local Port Corporations. This creates more local representation and autonomy.

The second institutional event was the federal government's commitment to address the historically low statutory or "Crow" rates charged for shipping grain. This commitment and the subsequent consultation process was welcomed as being the first step toward altering the "Crow" rate and providing a new framework within which grain transportation rates can be established.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY CARLOADINGS
1978 TO 1982



Source: British Columbia Railway: Annual Reports.

[1] Estimated by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development based on first 10 months performance.

Rail

The significant decrease in the Province's production of lumber and other forest products resulted in a substantial reduction in British Columbia Railway carloadings. For the first ten months of 1982, the BCR loaded 109,265 cars, a decrease of 7 percent over the corresponding period in 1981. Total carloadings in 1981 were 134,982 and the company reported a net profit, after government grants, of about $3.2 million for that year.

With the advent of the North East Coal Development, the longer term outlook for the BCR is brighter. North East Coal will help diversify the type of traffic moved. Construction of the $456 million Tumbler Ridge Branch line is now well underway, with over 75 percent of the contracts (in dollar terms) awarded by year end.

The two national railways operating in British Columbia also experienced a decline in

traffic. Canadian National Railway shipments of potash, sulphur, forest products, automobiles and other manufactured goods declined significantly. However, coal shipments generally held steady, and grain shipments continued to grow through 1982. Overall, CNR traffic entering the Province was down 4 percent and traffic leaving the Province was down 12 percent over the previous year's totals.

The Canadian Pacific Railway experienced similar effects with coal shipments holding relatively steady and only grain shipments showing any increase over 1981 totals. The CPR is still forecasting significant growth in traffic over the next decade and the company is continuing its upgrading program. The CPR began some early engineering and access work on the $500-$600 million tunnel project through Rogers Pass with an expenditure of about $20 million during 1982.

Ports

For the first nine months of 1982, the Port of Vancouver experienced some growth in terms of tonnage handled. For this period, total tonnage was up by 4 percent, to 38.6 million tonnes, over the corresponding period in 1981. The slight increase in tonnage was attributable mainly to increased shipments of coal and grain. Shipments of other commodities were generally down.

For the remainder of 1982, a longshoremen's strike, which caused the Port to be shut down for a two-week period at the end of October, will likely offset the slight increase in tonnage to the end of September. The negotiation of a three-year contract, however, should ensure labour stability in the Port in the near term.

Construction progressed at Roberts Bank, and the first phase of the coal terminal expansion project, costing about $120 million, is now 90 percent complete. Capacity will be increased from the current level of about 12-14 million tonnes to around 25 million tonnes per year. The expanded terminal should be in operation in 1983. A second phase may then be initiated

which could increase capacity to about 40 million tonnes per year.

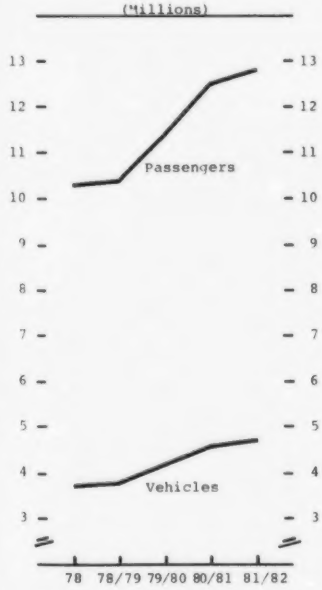
For the Port of Prince Rupert, total volume for the first ten months of 1982 was 1.90 million tonnes, down from 2.15 million tonnes for the corresponding period in 1981. By year end it is expected that total volume will be only slightly lower than the previous year's total.

The future of the Port of Prince Rupert is very encouraging. By the end of 1983, coal will start moving through the new Ridley Island coal terminal. By 1985, the volume of coal should exceed eight million tonnes, more than tripling the current tonnage being handled at the Port. Completion of a grain terminal in 1984/85 will allow an additional three million tonnes of grain to be shipped through the Port. In addition, a petrochemical terminal is now being planned and may be under construction by 1984.

Ferries

Both passenger and vehicle traffic on the British Columbia Ferry Corporation decreased in the first ten months of 1982 compared to the same period in 1981. For this period, passenger movements totalled 10.7 million, down about 5 percent, and vehicle traffic totalled 3.9 million, down about 7 percent.

SYSTEM WIDE PASSENGER & VEHICLE MOVEMENTS ON BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRIES 1978 TO 1981/82[1]



Source: British Columbia Ferry Corporation.

[1] For fiscal years ending March 31.

Highways

At the end of October 1982, there were 1.13 million passenger vehicles and 438,000 commercial vehicles licenced in British Columbia. This was not substantially different than the total number of vehicles licenced at the end of 1981.

The Ministry of Transportation and Highways carried out a number of major construction projects in various parts of the Province, although government restraint and changing priorities necessitated an effective halt to work on the new Coquihalla Highway. The 10 km Ridley Island access road was completed and officially opened in the fall of 1982. It now provides paved access to the site of the coal and grain terminals at Ridley Island. Work

also progressed on the new 90 km Chetwynd to Tumbler Ridge Highway and on upgrading the Heritage Highway from Dawson Creek to Tumbler Ridge. Highway 99 to Squamish continued to be upgraded, with bridge structures being improved and a variety of safety measures installed. A new $4 million bridge is under construction over the Nechako River in Prince George. Improvements totalling about $4 million are being made to the Patullo Bridge in New Westminster and renovations to the Okanagan floating bridge are underway. The Ministry of Transportation and Highways added a new $15 million ferry to its fleet to improve capacity and service between Comox and Powell River.

Urban Transit

Construction on Vancouver's new Advanced Light Rapid Transit system (ALRT) began in March of this year. The ALRT will operate 21.4 kilometres between the Sea Bus Terminal in downtown Vancouver and New Westminster. Of the 21.4 kilometres 13 will be elevated track, 6 will be at grade and 2 will be underground. The system is expected to be completed by January 1986 at a cost of $729 million.

SELECTED TOPICS

NORTHEAST COAL DEVELOPMENT

After many years of planning, an agreement for the sale of North East Coal was reached between B.C. coal producers and the Japanese steel industry in early 1981. The agreement triggered the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars in new mining and support facilities. Shipments of coal are scheduled to begin in the fourth quarter of 1983.

The initial contracts signed between the coal producers and the Japanese steel industry call for shipments of 6.7 million tonnes of metallurgical coal annually over a 15 year period. Of this total, 5.0 million tonnes is to come from the Quintette mine and 1.7 million tonnes from the Bullmoose mine. An additional contract, signed since that time, calls for shipment to Japan of 1.3 million tonnes per year of thermal coal from the Quintette mine. The total annual production of North East Coal now under contract is 8.0 million tonnes.

The total construction cost of the North East Coal Development Project is estimated to be $1.85 billion in 1981 dollars and $2.5 billion when inflation and interim financing costs are included. In addition to the two mining operations involved, this cost covers the construction of the following support facilities and equipment: a 130 km rail branchline; the town of Tumbler Ridge, capable of housing a population of 6,000 by 1986; a 90 km highway from Chetwynd to Tumbler Ridge; a 128 km power line to the new town and mines; a 12 million tonne per year coal terminal on Ridley Island at Prince Rupert; upgrading work on 825 km of CNR and BCR mainline trackage; and 41 locomotives and 1,080 coal cars to be used by the CNR and BCR to move the coal.

The North East Coal Development Project has created a large number of employment opportunities during the current recession. At its peak, construction employment is expected to reach 5,000, with direct and indirect employment during construction totalling approximately 47,000 man-years. In addition, the entire project will provide approximately 10,600 permanent jobs in Canada, 2,000 of them at the mine sites alone.

During 1982, construction work proceeded generally on schedule, despite the province-wide construction strike during the summer. Accomplishments at the mine sites included steel erection at the preparation plants,clearing for coal conveyors and enclosure of a number of buildings to enable work to continue over the winter. The BCR continued grading along the new branchline, placing sub-ballast in some places. More than five kilometres were driven on two major rail tunnels. One will be six kilometres long and the other nine kilometres long when completed. Six of the eleven rail bridges were completed. In the fall, electric power was made available at Tumbler Ridge and the mine sites, on schedule and under budget. Grading and bridge construction on the new highway were more than half finished. In Tumbler Ridge, approximately 300 residential lots were sold, curbs and sidewalks installed, some roads blacktopped, and temporary school facilities established for children living in the area. The CNR began upgrading the rail line between Prince George and Prince Rupert. At Ridley Island, site grading continued, with dredging for the dock and excavation work at the dumper site completed.

During the year, it was decided to electrify the BCR rail branchline rather than run diesel-fueled locomotives. This will eliminate the need for costly ventilation systems in the tunnels and reduce energy consumption by up to 63 percent. Electrification will require the construction of a power substation, a 50 kv overhead line, and seven electric locomotives. This will be the second 50 kv electric rail system in North America and may serve as a model for similar systems by the national railways.

The task of overseeing the implementation phase of the project is being handled by the North East Coal Development Office. The Office was established because a central agency was needed to co-ordinate the efforts of the many parties involved and to resolve any problems that arose. Located in Vancouver, the Office employs professionals in the fields of engineering, accounting, administration, manpower development, transportation, biology

and communications. In addition, regional co-ordinators are located in Chetwynd and Dawson Creek.

The Benefit-Cost Analysis of North East Coal Development was published during the year. This report documented the analysis undertaken by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development during the planning phase of the project. The report compared the projected benefits and costs of the project under various price and production scenarios and discussed, among other things, markets for coal and how decisions regarding infrastructure development were made. Results of the analysis showed that if production remained at the levels set out in the existing contracts, the project would generate $464 million of net benefits for the economy. If production is expanded, through the extension of the existing contracts or by the opening of additional mines, then the net benefits can be expected to more than double. In addition, it appears the net benefits of the project will increase because of lower than expected capital costs.

A major benefit of the North East Coal Development Project is that once the infrastructure is in place for the first two mines, it will be available for use by other developments. Therefore, if the Monkman coal property, for example, obtains sales contracts, its workers can live in Tumbler Ridge and coal can be shipped with the provision of relatively small additions to the transportation network. As a result, British Columbia will be able to expand its coal supply capability easily once there is a demand on world markets for additional quantities of coal.

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TABLE 1

BRITISH COLUMBIA

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Year	Current Dollars ($million)	Current Dollars Percent Change	Constant 1971 Dollars ($million)	Constant 1971 Dollars Percent Change
1972	11,865	13.8	11,169	7.1
1973	14,536	22.5	12,373	10.8
1974	17,323	19.2	13,003	5.1
1975	19,130	10.4	12,686	-2.4
1976	22,534	17.8	13,626	7.4
1977	25,147	11.6	14,156	3.9
1978	27,950	11.1	14,662	3.6
1979	32,433	16.0	15,436	5.3
1980	36,352	12.1	16,242	5.2
1981[1]	40,763	12.1	16,567	2.0
1982[2]	43,268	6.1	15,740[3]	-5.0[3]

1 Preliminary estimate
2 Forecast
3 Represents mid-range of forecast decline in GDP from -4.0 percent to -6.0 percent.

SOURCE: Central Statistics Bureau
Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Population[1]	Percent Change
1972	2,241,400	2.6
1973	2,302,400	2.7
1974	2,375,700	3.2
1975	2,433,200	2.4
1976	2,466,608[2]	1.4
1977	2,499,800	1.3
1978	2,542,300	1.7
1979	2,589,500	1.9
1980	2,666,100	3.0
1981	2,744,200[2]	2.9
1982	2,783,300	1.4

1 As of June 1st
2 Census Years

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 91-201

TABLE 3

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	BIRTHS Number	BIRTHS Per Thousand People	DEATHS Number	DEATHS Per Thousand People	MARRIAGES Number
1972	34,563	15.4	18,021	8.0	20,659
1973	34,352	14.9	18,095	7.9	21,303
1974	35,450	14.9	19,177	8.1	21,734
1975	36,281	14.9	19,151	7.9	21,824
1976	35,848	14.5	18,788	7.6	21,536
1977	36,691	14.7	18,596	7.4	21,156
1978	37,231	14.6	19,058	7.5	21,388
1979	38,432	14.8	19,204	7.4	22,087
1980	40,104	15.0	19,371	7.3	23,830
1981	41,421	15.1	19,822	7.2	24,699
Jan.-Sept Total Year-to-Date					
1981	30,122	-	15,007	-	18,272
1982	32,341	-	15,421	-	18,532

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 84-001
Ministry of Health, Vital Statistics

TABLE 4

PERSONAL INCOME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Personal Income ($millions)	Personal Income Per Person (dollars)
1972	9,417	4,202
1973	11,331	4,922
1974	13,687	5,761
1975	15,787	6,489
1976	18,187	7,372
1977	20,348	8,139
1978	22,791	8,966
1979	25,800	9,961
1980	29,680	11,133
1981	34,403	12,538

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 13-201

TABLE 5

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Labour Force Total ('000)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Employed ('000)	Un-employed ('000)	Unemployment Rate %
1972	938	614	324	865	73	7.8
1973	987	644	343	920	66	6.7
1974	1,040	670	370	976	64	6.2
1975	1,087	680	407	995	92	8.5
1976	1,116	694	422	1,020	96	8.6
1977	1,144	711	433	1,047	97	8.5
1978	1,192	725	467	1,093	98	8.3
1979	1,223	741	481	1,129	94	7.7
1980	1,278	770	507	1,191	87	6.8
1981	1,337	791	546	1,247	90	6.7
Jan.-Nov. Average Year-to-Date						
1981	1,337	792	545	1,249	87	6.5
1982	1,347	788	559	1,188	160	11.8

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 71-201, 71-001

TABLE 6

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Forestry[1]	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Services	Public Admin & Defence
				(thousands)			
1972	18.6	12.8	136.4	44.4	130.7	206.6	46.3
1973	22.9	14.1	147.2	50.3	141.1	219.1	51.4
1974	22.1	13.9	151.7	49.9	151.6	233.6	54.5
1975	18.7	13.9	139.7	55.7	155.4	247.4	63.3
1976	21.7	13.2	146.1	52.9	149.8	254.1	65.2
1977	23.0	14.1	151.1	54.0	155.3	270.8	66.3
1978	23.2	14.3	155.5	48.4	161.6	282.9	69.8
1979	24.7	15.0	164.0	55.8	169.2	296.3	69.1
1980	25.2	16.9	161.9	62.8	186.2	313.2	69.6
1981	19.9	18.3	160.7	66.0	189.0	345.1	64.0
Jan.-Aug. Average Year-to-Date							
1981	19.6	18.5	160.7	65.7	190.1	340.9	64.2
1982	17.6	17.3	148.0	55.1	171.9	343.8	66.1

[1] includes logging and forestry services but excludes forestry based manufacturing, which is included in the Manufacturing estimates.

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 72-008

TABLE 7

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(dollars)

Year	Forestry[1]	Mining	Manu-facturing	Con-struction	Trade	Services	Industrial Composite
1972	196.76	206.00	178.81	246.71	132.36	109.56	165.08
1973	225.06	227.00	193.27	246.59	148.09	119.17	178.29
1974	247.48	262.28	217.70	282.75	167.14	132.75	200.55
1975	278.13	297.51	252.77	344.41	190.08	149.38	229.97
1976	327.38	330.66	288.34	378.23	212.20	169.32	259.52
1977	350.11	359.60	314.65	424.69	231.00	182.09	284.13
1978	382.21	383.41	339.66	476.66	236.08	189.21	301.26
1979	416.70	426.60	369.52	515.94	256.46	202.50	327.14
1980	479.70	484.36	411.90	546.96	285.31	225.15	363.51
1981	539.22	564.92	458.52	625.30	316.43	252.81	407.03
Jan.-July Average Year-to-Date							
1981	537.37	546.84	450.14	595.43	310.28	244.31	399.07
1982	574.29	608.89	503.75	635.55	339.72	276.08	440.09

[1] includes logging and forestry services but excludes forestry based manufacturing, which is included in the Manufacturing estimates.
NOTE: Based on a survey of firms with 20 or more employees
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 72-002

TABLE 8

WAGES AND SALARIES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	For-estry[1]	Manufac-turing	Const-ruction	Transport Communic-ation & Utilities ($millions)	Trade	Services	Public Admin.	Total Wages & Salaries
1972	223.8	1,270.9	562.8	793.6	903.3	1,389.2	418.3	6,081.3
1973	300.5	1,513.4	708.2	932.9	1,052.7	1,660.1	499.9	7,313.4
1974	340.4	1,788.7	794.9	1,154.8	1,276.8	2,084.7	633.7	8,843.7
1975	318.8	1,865.7	980.4	1,320.0	1,468.6	2,521.5	815.7	10,199.6
1976	477.4	2,290.9	947.2	1,544.9	1,661.3	2,934.7	947.1	11,849.1
1977	514.8	2,549.9	1,116.4	1,709.9	1,782.8	3,298.9	1,041.2	13,268.9
1978	573.5	2,845.6	1,147.1	1,818.8	1,900.3	3,547.9	1,147.6	14,373.9
1979	648.6	3,228.6	1,293.8	2,040.7	2,159.4	3,994.2	1,241.7	16,275.5
1980	748.8	3,617.6	1,622.6	2,342.2	2,555.1	4,691.4	1,367.8	18,883.0
1981	684.7	3,861.2	1,952.4	2,657.7	2,919.8	5,514.8	1,552.2	21,302.7
Jan.-Aug. Total Year-to-Date								
1981	444.3	2,528.5	1,201.9	1,710.5	1,907.1	3,495.8	1,007.9	13,723.8
1982	423.3	2,593.8	1,046.5	1,957.6	1,907.5	4,025.5	1,195.5	14,688.8

[1] includes logging and forestry services but excludes forestry based manufacturing, which is included in the Manufacturing estimates.
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 72-005

TABLE 9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, VANCOUVER
(1971=100)

Year	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans-portation	Health and Personal Care	All Items	Percent Change
1972	107.6	106.0	103.5	103.5	104.1	105.3	5.3
1973	123.3	111.9	108.8	107.0	109.4	112.9	7.2
1974	146.6	123.2	120.2	114.8	119.6	126.1	11.7
1975	165.8	136.6	127.0	127.4	133.2	140.1	11.1
197	172.5	153.5	135.2	150.0	145.7	153.7	9.7
197	183.0	168.6	142.4	158.5	155.7	164.7	7.2
1978	206.5	179.4	149.7	166.7	164.5	177.4	7.7
1979	230.8	187.7	161.9	181.8	178.9	191.1	7.7
1980	254.8	199.4	182.0	203.5	198.0	209.0	9.4
1981	282.8	230.1	196.8	247.8	220.8	238.9	14.3
Jan.-Oct. Average Year-to-Date							
1981	281.0	227.3	195.3	245.1	219.1	236.5	14.3
1982	304.6	255.6	210.8	277.4	242.7	262.6	11.0

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 62-010

TABLE 10

SELECTED PRICE INDEXES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(1971=100)

	INDUSTRY SELLING PRICE INDEXES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES					BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	
Year	Lumber, Hemlock	Lumber, Spruce - B.C. Interior	Plywood, Douglas Fir	Newsprint for Export	Bleached Pulp for Export, B.C.	Resi-dential	Non-Resi-dential
1972	126.6	137.0	121.0	102.9	93.8	109.2	106.7
1973	173.7	166.1	139.0	108.3	117.4	121.3	114.8
1974	161.7	131.2	153.8	134.7	189.8	132.4	134.7
1975	158.8	125.5	161.0	180.3	243.2	142.0	150.7
1976	173.5	152.6	173.8	180.3	233.2	157.9	165.3
1977	204.0	182.3	177.5	200.4	237.3	175.0	177.5
1978	239.2	238.6	228.8	228.2	216.7	192.3	190.6
1979	315.3	270.8	244.5	258.3	285.7	211.1	211.4
1980	289.1	206.8	240.3	288.5	348.3	219.5	231.0
1981	251.5	187.4	271.0	332.2	367.1	244.2	255.2
Jan.-Sept. Average Year-to-Date							
1981	254.9	196.1	278.2	328.7	364.4	243.2	252.2
1982	250.8	160.8	245.8	362.3	358.9	249.5	270.4

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 62-007, 62-011

TABLE 11

RETAIL SALES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Chain Stores	Independent Stores	All Stores
		($millions)	
1972	1,777.0	2,209.8	3,986.9
1973	2,096.7	2,549.2	4,645.8
1974	2,489.3	2,942.2	5,431.5
1975	2,777.5	3,160.3	5,937.8
1976	2,948.4	3,726.4	6,674.8
1977	3,230.1	4,053.7	7,283.8
1978	3,621.9	4,604.7	8,226.5
1979	4,137.9	5,056.7	9,194.6
1980	4,570.9	6,001.2	10,572.0
1981	5,216.2	6,783.6	11,999.8
Jan.-Oct. Total Year-to-Date			
1981	4,085.9	5,615.3	9,701.1
1982	4,210.4	5,172.2	9,382.7

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 63-005

TABLE 12

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
($billions)

Year	Vancouver	Victoria	Total
1972	68.8	10.0	78.7
1973	89.3	12.7	102.0
1974	113.3	20.2	133.4
1975	133.1	30.9	164.0
1976	161.4	32.8	194.3
1977	172.0	35.8	207.9
1978	190.9	42.5	233.4
1979	228.7	58.2	286.9
1980	305.0	77.8	382.8
1981	388.3	131.1	519.4
Jan.-Sept. Total Year-to-Date			
1981	295.9	96.9	392.8
1982	245.7	118.7	364.3

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-001

TABLE 13

TOTAL SALES OF MOTOR GASOLINE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(million litres)

Year	Sales
1972	3,029.0
1973	3,331.3
1974	3,563.6
1975	3,589.2
1976	3,645.2
1977	3,800.4
1978	4,036.5
1979	4,205.4
1980	4,409.5
1981	4,381.2
Jan.-Aug. Total Year-to-Date	
1981	2,922.1
1982	2,658.3

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 45-004

TABLE 14

LOG PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(million cubic metres)

Year	Coast	Interior	Province
1972	24.72	31.74	56.46
1973	32.73	37.41	70.14
1974	27.86	32.22	60.08
1975	21.35	28.71	50.06
1976	32.20	37.32	69.52
1977	28.57	41.40	69.97
1978	32.34	42.82	75.15
1979	30.57	45.63	76.19
1980	30.71	43.94	74.65
1981	22.50	38.27	60.77
Jan.-Oct. Total Year-to-Date			
1981	15.74	26.82	42.56
1982	17.63	27.98	45.62

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Ministry of Forests, as indicated by timber scaled

TABLE 15

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousand metric tonnes)

Year	Wood Pulp[1]	Paper[2]
1972	4,576	1,833
1973	5,337	2,028
1974	5,268	1,951
1975	3,998	1,477
1976	5,320	1,977
1977	4,831	1,952
1978	5,426	2,137
1979	5,523	2,154
1980	5,783	2,147
1981	4,817	1,870
Jan.-Oct. Total Year-to-Date		
1981	3,900	1,532
1982	4,037	1,608

[1] Includes production of pulp used in papermaking
[2] Includes newsprint, other paper and paper board
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: 1972 to 1980, Statistics Canada, 36-204
1981 and 1982, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

TABLE 16

LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	LUMBER			Softwood Plywood Production (thousand cubic meters)
	Coast	Interior	Province	
	(thousand cubic meters)			
1972	9,503	12,929	22,432	1,739
1973	10,387	14,210	24,597	1,944
1974	8,030	12,598	20,629	1,621
1975	5,901	11,668	17,569	1,580
1976	9,409	15,665	25,075	1,939
1977	10,614	17,764	28,378	2,074
1978	11,316	18,254	29,570	2,221
1979	10,990	19,369	30,357	2,056
1980	10,034	18,235	28,269	1,916
1981	8,161	16,438	24,599	1,702
Jan.-Sept. Total Year-to-Date				
1981	6,085	12,507	18,592	1,293
1982	5,427	12,038	17,465	1,056

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 35-001, 35-003

TABLE 17

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Copper	Zinc	Molyb-denum	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas to Pipe-line	Others	Total
				($millions)				
1972	209.4	47.2	43.3	66.0	63.2	41.6	165.5	636.2
1973	582.8	62.6	51.9	88.0	68.3	54.8	201.0	1,109.4
1974	541.6	59.6	60.8	154.6	103.3	128.0	216.3	1,264.2
1975	331.7	80.6	71.2	317.1	94.2	214.7	254.5	1,364.1
1976	379.0	65.5	94.1	298.7	116.6	288.0	278.4	1,520.3
1977	384.7	61.3	142.1	328.8	132.9	396.6	341.8	1,788.2
1978	431.7	52.0	167.7	381.9	145.0	401.4	392.4	1,972.1
1979	656.4	61.9	321.2	439.3	168.9	699.5	602.3	2,949.5
1980	670.6	49.4	288.9	461.5	189.6	612.5	804.5	3,077.0
1981	611.3	67.0	198.2	554.3	236.2	616.8	724.9	3,008.7
1982[1]	483.3	55.1	184.4	573.0	327.7	551.1	616.5	2,791.1

[1] Preliminary estimate.
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

TABLE 18

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA NATURAL GAS AND CRUDE OIL

Year	Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
	British Columbia[1]	Deliveries to Export	British Columbia[2]	Deliveries to Exports[3]
	(thousand cubic metres)		(millions of cubic metres)	
1972	3,791.7	306.1	3,413.2	6,952.2
1973	3,663.8	129.9	4,320.3	7,386.1
1974	3,145.0	85.1	3,716.8	6,562.7
1975	2,555.3	85.8	4,238.8	6,010.7
1976	2,828.5	68.9	3,977.0	6,041.1
1977	2,473.6	83.0	3,956.6	6,502.6
1978	2,226.2	60.6	4,043.7	5,882.1
1979	2,297.0	220.5	4,360.7	6,713.9
1980	2,463.9	98.4	4,518.6	4,376.3
1981	3,142.7	35.8	4,327.7	3,805.1
Jan.-Aug. Total Year-to-Date				
1981	2,078.8	24.3	2,692.8	2,544.0
1982	1,853.3	15.2	2,961.3	1,754.7

[1] Receipts at B.C. refineries of B.C. crude.
[2] Delivered to B.C. distributors
[3] From northeastern B.C.
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

TABLE 19

FARM CASH RECEIPTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
($millions)

Year	CROPS		LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS				Farm Cash Receipts
	Fruits & Vegetables including potatoes	Grain and Other Crops	Dairy Products	Poultry & Eggs	Other Livestock & Products	Other	
1972	51.4	24.8	57.9	48.6	63.2	4.6	250.5
1973	76.4	39.5	68.7	71.1	83.8	8.2	347.8
1974	77.4	55.8	92.2	79.7	80.2	23.4	408.6
1975	73.1	54.2	102.9	72.0	92.1	28.7	423.0
1976	80.2	62.3	107.7	84.4	96.1	50.4	481.1
1977	98.6	72.9	116.5	85.4	95.6	47.2	516.2
1978	123.3	80.4	125.1	94.8	129.6	29.6	582.8
1979	126.1	96.8	145.6	116.0	154.4	13.4	652.3
1980	139.2	121.5	174.2	119.9	179.3	15.6	749.7
1981	156.5	137.7	195.7	142.4	186.2	35.6	854.0
Jan.-Oct. Total Year-to-Date							
1981	136.3	110.9	161.8	118.3	144.5	32.1	703.9
1982	142.5	86.7	179.0	111.7	158.0	57.8	735.7

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 21-202

TABLE 20

WHOLESALE AND LANDED VALUE OF FISH PRODUCTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
($millions)

Year	Wholesale Marketed Value					Landed Value[1]
	Salmon	Halibut	Herring	Other	Total[1]	
1972	114.3	12.6	12.6	15.3	154.8	70.8
1973	221.6	9.6	34.6	15.8	281.6	127.1
1974	165.8	6.3	29.9	17.8	219.8	100.3
1975	99.7	9.8	34.9	19.5	163.9	76.6
1976	187.0	15.3	65.5	26.8	294.6	138.8
1977	227.8	9.8	90.1	32.3	359.9	165.0
1978	304.0	12.8	155.0	38.8	510.7	243.7
1979	289.6	17.7	201.9	53.9	563.2	330.0
1980	289.1	10.0	48.2	54.9	402.2	180.5
1981	373.7	10.5	82.5	57.1	523.8	223.2

[1] Excludes halibut landings by British Columbia fishermen at United States ports and hake sold to Foreign processors.

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Ministry of Environment, Marine Resources Branch

TABLE 21

UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILES ENTERING BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Year	Enter and Depart on Same Day	Stay One or More Nights	Total
1972	560.9	551.6	1,112.5
1973	557.5	545.8	1,103.3
1974	553.8	542.4	1,096.3
1975	549.7	505.3	1,055.0
1976	518.1	470.2	988.2
1977	549.4	471.8	1,021.2
1978	565.4	496.9	1,062.3
1979	613.4	460.0	1,073.4
1980	765.6	460.2	1,225.8
1981	717.3	459.7	1,177.0
Jan.-Sept. Total Year-to-Date			
1981	565.6	386.8	952.4
1982	493.0	366.4	859.4

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 66-001

TABLE 22

SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(gigawatt hours[1])

	SUPPLY					DISPOSAL	
	Net Generation			Receipts From Other Provinces		Delivered To Other Provinces	Total B.C.
Year	Hydro	Thermal	Total	And Imports	Total Supply	And Exports	Disposal
1972	30,759	2,344	33,103	604	33,707	2,153	31,555
1973	32,843	4,884	37,727	713	38,440	4,848	33,591
1974	34,367	1,889	36,256	709	36,965	2,977	33,988
1975	31,028	3,514	34,542	1,301	35,843	3,154	32,689
1976	36,986	1,974	38,961	1,200	40,161	3,305	36,856
1977	41,241	1,945	43,185	1,007	44,192	5,749	38,444
1978	40,615	1,898	42,513	1,522	44,035	3,933	40,102
1979	40,928	2,245	43,173	1,737	44,910	3,656	41,254
1980	40,860	2,474	43,334	2,823	46,157	3,454	42,702
1981	49,408	1,600	51,008	1,158	52,166	8,987	43,179
Jan.-Sept. Total Year-to-Date							
1981	36,622	1,166	35,456	951	37,573	6,273	31,300
1982	34,408	1,155	33,253	1,984	36,391	4,375	32,017

[1] Gigawatt hour = 1 million kilowatt hours.
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 57-001, 57-202

TABLE 23

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				TOTAL ACTIVITY	
	Establishments (number)	Materials and Supplies Used ($millions)	Value Added ($millions)	Value of Shipments ($millions)	Total Employees (thousands)	Salaries & Wages ($millions)
1972	3,315	2,709.4	2,212.0	5,020.3	137.2	1,255.4
1973	3,288	3,466.6	2,927.3	6,387.1	145.9	1,478.7
1974	3,309	4,013.3	3,300.3	7,411.1	144.0	1,698.6
1975	3,131	3,884.0	3,284.7	7,326.5	137.1	1,804.1
1976	3,025	4,773.1	4,007.0	8,857.5	141.0	2,172.9
1977	2,899	5,356.7	4,498.9	10,058.5	142.1	2,407.4
1978	3,478	6,538.7	5,432.1	12,222.9	153.5	2,776.5
1979	3,822	8,136.8	6,331.3	14,627.8	159.2	3,163.5
1980	3,875	9,031.9	6,566.6	15,893.0	160.0	3,556.4

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-203

TABLE 24

MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ($millions)

Year	Wood	Paper and Allied	Food & Beverages	Petroleum & Coal Products	Primary Metals	Metal Fabricating	Total
1972	1,697	840	801	222	252	253	5,020
1973	2,288	1,069	997	276	266	304	6,387
1974	2,070	1,551	1,166	406	365	413	7,411
1975	1,811	1,476	1,204	542	367	399	7,326
1976	2,643	1,856	1,297	604	414	405	8,857
1977	3,261	1,790	1,520	749	530	442	10,058
1978	4,142	2,061	1,784	878	624	554	12,223
1979	4,841	2,537	2,064	1,069	703	688	14,628
1980	4,523	3,084	2,172	1,312	913	837	15,893
1981	4,279	2,742	2,409	1,880	867	886	16,415
Jan.-Sep. Total Year-to-Date							
1981	3,329	1,980	1,780	1,340	625	674	12,267
1982	2,777	2,027	1,846	1,571	497	538	11,506

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-001

TABLE 25

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
	($millions)		
1972	2,275.0	1,503.5	3,778.5
1973	2,678.8	1,827.5	4,506.3
1974	3,225.8	2,174.9	5,400.7
1975	3,540.0	2,283.6	5,823.6
1976	4,260.5	2,546.1	6,806.6
1977	4,492.7	2,930.0	7,422.7
1978	4,933.0	3,325.4	8,258.4
1979	5,634.1	4,036.0	9,670.1
1980	7,239.9	4,942.5	12,182.4
1981	8,866.3	5,710.5	14,576.8
1982	9,513.4	5,455.8	14,969.2

NOTE: 1980 is preliminary and 1981 is revised forecast
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-205, 61-206

TABLE 26

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY SECTOR

Year	Primary Industries & Construction	Manufac-turing	Utilities	Trade, Finance & Commercial	Institu-tions and Government	Housing	Total
			($millions)				
1972	544.4	585.9	819.6	394.4	590.7	843.5	3,778.5
1973	604.8	628.0	1,132.5	499.9	631.7	1,009.4	4,506.3
1974	775.8	761.7	1,348.8	531.2	808.7	1,174.5	5,400.7
1975	754.1	723.5	1,532.8	640.2	919.2	1,253.8	5,823.6
1976	1,016.3	839.1	1,524.7	659.7	1,002.3	1,764.5	6,806.6
1977	1,190.1	1,023.4	1,623.1	739.4	1,132.9	1,713.8	7,422.7
1978	1,375.8	1,145.8	1,869.7	928.8	1,158.8	1,779.5	8,258.4
1979	1,860.9	1,430.3	2,155.1	1,180.6	1,174.1	1,869.1	9,670.1
1980	2,639.0	1,977.4	2,293.9	1,387.2	1,413.3	2,471.6	12,182.4
1981	2,475.4	2,375.5	2,936.0	1,668.0	1,642.8	3,479.1	14,576.8
1982	2,643.6	1,855.8	3,604.4	1,714.7	1,900.4	3,250.3	14,969.2

NOTE: 1981 is preliminary and 1982 is revised forecast
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-205, 61-206

TABLE 27

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
($millions)

Year	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
1972	525.0	345.3	870.3
1973	732.1	494.4	1,226.5
1974	762.6	497.2	1,259.8
1975	971.4	568.4	1,539.8
1976	1,115.3	690.5	1,805.8
1977	1,050.0	701.3	1,751.3
1978	957.6	697.7	1,655.3
1979	1,206.7	927.5	2,134.2
1980	1,744.4	1,206.6	2,951.0
1981	2,220.5	1,335.2	3,555.8
Jan.-Sept. Total Year-to-Date			
1981	1,768.5	1,048.3	2,816.8
1982	856.6	839.4	1,696.0

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-203, 64-001

TABLE 28

DWELLING STARTS BY TYPE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(number)

Year	Single Detached	Two-Family	Row	Apartment and Other	Total
1972	18,890	818	2,362	13,247	35,317
1973	21,313	901	1,501	13,912	37,627
1974	18,254	1,050	1,740	10,376	31,420
1975	18,616	1,565	3,300	10,671	34,152
1976	20,247	1,723	3,263	12,494	37,727
1977	15,501	1,535	3,124	12,198	32,358
1978	18,195	1,374	2,687	6,362	28,618
1979	17,792	780	1,993	6,780	27,345
1980	22,600	989	2,243	11,714	37,546
1981	19,193	1,245	4,741	16,406	41,585
Jan.-Sept Total Year-to-Date					
1981	16,964	1,024	3,812	12,101	33,901
1982	4,899	540	2,533	7,918	15,890

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-002

TABLE 29

VALUE OF EXPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA CUSTOMS PORTS[1]

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
			($millions)		
1972	1,382.5	790.0	188.1	896.1	3,256.7
1973	1,685.2	1,508.0	301.6	1,158.0	4,652.8
1974	2,293.0	1,905.6	313.8	1,715.6	6,228.0
1975	2,710.8	1,770.2	261.6	1,615.9	6,358.5
1976	3,097.2	2,029.4	350.2	1,960.3	7,437.1
1977	3,556.0	2,127.2	350.9	2,257.3	8,291.4
1978	4,278.2	2,503.8	340.1	2,642.5	9,764.6
1979	5,279.9	3,393.6	475.0	3,573.7	12,722.2
1980	5,752.2	3,618.1	551.2	5,044.7	14,966.3
1981	6,122.8	3,790.7	448.3	2,824.8	13,186.6
Jan.-Sept. Total Year-to-Date					
1981	4,468.3	2,908.5	370.4	4,185.9	11,933.1
1982	4,746.3	2,967.9	338.6	4,123.2	12,176.0

[1] Includes all products exported irrespective of Province of Origin
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development based on Trade of Canada data.

TABLE 30

VALUE OF IMPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA CUSTOMS PORTS[1]

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
			($millions)		
1972	832.7	499.3	70.0	346.9	1,748.9
1973	1,126.4	446.9	65.2	382.6	2,021.1
1974	1,589.3	681.3	66.7	537.8	2,875.1
1975	1,473.2	488.0	74.1	553.2	2,588.5
1976	1,633.9	714.9	73.8	634.1	3,056.7
1977	1,760.9	887.7	86.9	791.7	3,527.2
1978	2,188.2	1,229.1	105.9	968.4	4,491.6
1979	3,070.5	1,070.8	125.8	1,279.7	5,546.7
1980	3,219.6	1,615.5	120.5	1,344.1	6,299.9
1981	3,770.3	2,439.6	124.6	1,619.0	7,953.5
Jan.-Sept. Total Year-to-Date					
1981	2,900.9	1,829.7	93.5	1,209.5	6,033.6
1982	2,213.0	1,583.8	63.4	1,105.8	4,966.0

[1] Irrespective of Province of Destination
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development based on Trade of Canada data.

TABLE 31

ESTIMATED VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS THROUGH ALL CANADIAN CUSTOMS PORTS[1]

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other[2] E.E.C.	Other Countries	Total
			($millions)			
1972	1,615.2	465.8	201.3	239.4	236.8	2,758.5
1973	2,009.4	924.5	325.8	295.4	265.8	3,820.9
1974	1,921.2	1,053.9	325.5	454.4	422.2	4,177.2
1975	1,886.3	863.0	264.3	457.2	401.5	3,872.3
1976	2,670.2	1,040.4	351.4	629.6	578.0	5,269.6
1977	3,423.7	1,225.4	359.8	647.5	651.3	6,307.7
1978	4,202.1	1,559.2	352.0	711.6	733.1	7,558.0
1979	4,914.0	2,043.7	499.9	1,054.8	1,000.5	9,412.9
1980	4,152.6	2,181.9	625.9	1,348.1	1,345.3	9,653.8
1981	4,054.6	2,112.3	553.9	1,139.5	1,292.4	9,152.7

[1] Estimates based on Statistics Canada, Province of lading statistics and other adjusted data.

[2] E.E.C.-European Economic Community (European Common Market) includes United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands.

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau

SOURCE: Special Projects Branch, Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development

TABLE 32

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Licence Year[1]	Passenger Vehicles	Commercial Vehicles	Total Vehicles[2]
	(in thousands)		
1972	906.3	256.3	1,162.6
1973	961.5	286.9	1,248.4
1974	879.8	270.1	1,149.9
1975	884.2	283.2	1,167.4
1976	911.6	308.5	1,220.1
1977	989.1	353.7	1,342.8
1978	1,060.3	392.3	1,452.7
1979	1,125.7	427.4	1,553.0
1980	1,181.1	449.2	1,630.4
1981	1,145.4	427.2	1,572.5

[1] From March 1st of licence year to end of February of following year.

[2] Excludes motorcycles

NOTE: Figures for 1971 to 1973 are not comparable to those for years 1974 to date because, beginning in 1974, vehicles on dealers' sales lots have not required licencing.

PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation and Highways

TABLE 33

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC SHIPPING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousand metric tonnes)

Year	INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING		DOMESTIC SHIPPING	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded
1972	31,921	4,739	12,878	12,878
1973	34,919	4,571	13,532	13,501
1974	32,593	5,058	12,355	11,448
1975	31,228	4,026	9,715	9,532
1976	33,376	4,240	11,098	11,004
1977	36,720	4,322	12,007	11,855
1978	39,884	4,693	16,384	16,084
1979	41,088	4,187	31,049[1]	30,925[1]
1980	51,482	7,296	33,838	33,390
1981	N/A	N/A	29,236	29,161

[1]Not comparable with previous years due to revised survey methodology.
N/A - Not yet available
PRODUCED BY: Central Statistics Bureau
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Transport and Communications Division

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